Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1861. NUMBER 202.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Matteson Probably Triumphant.

GREAT RUSH OF SENATE BUSINESS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

DAY OF ADJOURNMENT.

List of Bills Approved by the Governor.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 21, 1861.

THE LIMITATION LAW.

In the Senate, the Democracy were filibustering until about 5 P. M., when it was finally proposed that each Senator should call out from the files two private bills and pass them. This was done, and the Senate is in session this evening driving business along with railroad speed, and all the best understanding. I have not heard what influences have been brought to bear on the Senate, but it is now very plain that Gov. Matteson may go unwhipped of justice another year longer, so far as the limitation bill now before the Senate is concerned. There is an likelihood that the bill will ever again be heard of in the Senate, unless at the very last moment, when there will be no hope or chance of passing it.

OTHER DOINGS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate passed to-day many important bills, most of which may be found in the list of bills approved. The Chicago Police Commissioners bill passed the Senate by an unanimous vote—35 to 0—the only vote cast against the bill to appropriate the Seminary lands in Cook and other counties for the endowment of the Agricultural College to be located south of a line drawn east and west through the centre of the State, got all of the Democratic and four Republican votes—among the latter that of Mr. Oglesby.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The House have been passing bills by packages to-day, in the following manner: The title would be called for, and the one objecting to the bill, a plea of dread ten such would be made, and then the ayes and noes being called, five and ten, more or less, would be passed at one calling of the roll. This is in the Wisconsin style, and in the old Pennsylvania omnibus style, and meets with general favor. Who says we do not need a new Constitution?

DAY OF ADJOURNMENT.

The House and Senate have agreed on a joint resolution to-day when they adjourn it will be after 12 o'clock on the 22d inst.

MILITARY BILL.

The Military Bill is scarcely likely to become a law. It has several opponents, I understand, among the Republicans, and the Democrats are opposed to it to a man.

REGISTRY LAW.

The Senate agreed to the House amendment to the Senate Registry Law Bill. The House Registry Law Bill will hardly get through the Senate. Practically, to-day both the Democracy have the control. In the uproar and confusion attending the last days of the session, when the mock of weeks is crowded into hours, it is impossible to give any intelligent account of the progress of measures unless of equally importance, and therefore I refer the readers of the Tribune to the titles of the bills as approved up to the latest hour.

BILLS APPROVED AND SIGNED TO-DAY.

An act to dispense with bills of discovery in certain cases.

An act to fix the weight of coal and provide for the measurement thereof in St. Clair county.

An act to incorporate the Germans' Savings Bank of Peoria, Ill.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the city of Chicago, and to provide for the government thereof.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Co.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Chicago Mutual Life Insurance Company.

An act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Government until the adjournment of the next regular session of the General Assembly.

An act to provide for the exemption of insurance companies.

An act to protect married women in their separate property.

An act to amend the revenue law.

An act amendatory of the act to incorporate the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Co.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Chicago Hydraulic Company.

An act to authorize and enable the Chicago Bridging Company, incorporated under the laws of Illinois, to borrow money, and issue bonds.

An act to incorporate the State Savings Institution.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the payment of certain claims against the State, approved Feb. 16, 1857, and also an act amendatory thereto.

An act to provide for the payment of certain claims against the State, which pre-supposition has heretofore been made.

An act to establish a general system of Banking upon the security of State stocks.

An act to authorize the Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to enter into certain agreements relative to the Canal.

An act concerning the records of Woodford County.

An act in relation to Town Meeting in Cook county.

An act in relation to the Albion and Grayville Plank Road Company.

An act to provide for the payment of certain awards in relation to the Illinois and Michigan Canal, by Judges Trout, Caton and Scates, Commissioners appointed by the Legislature.

BILLS APPROVED SINCE THE SENATE ADJOURNED TO-DAY.

An act to establish a Board of Police in and for the city of Chicago, and to prescribe their powers and duties.

An act making additional provision for the Penitentiary.

An act to incorporate the Farmers' Savings Association.

An act for the relief of certain persons therein named.

An act in relation to the Binding of the Laws.

An act to amend an act entitled an act in relation to the organization of the militia, approved February, 1855.

An act to incorporate the Chicago Musical Library Association.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Lawrenceville Plank Road Company, approved February, 1855.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Lawrenceville and Palestine Plank Road Company, approved February, 1855.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Elizabethtown in Hardin County.

An act to provide for supplying the city of Ottawa with sweet and wholesome water.

An act to incorporate the Warsaw Gas Light and Coke Company.

An act to fix the term of holding Curcuit Court in the several curcuits comprising the second Judicial District.

An act supplementary to act, entitled an act to refund the interest on the College and University land, and appropriated the same for the purposes of the State Normal University.

An act to authorize the inhabitants of the township of Rosamond in De Kalb county, to subscribe to the stock of the Sycamore and Cortland Railroad Company.

An act to provide for the act to provide for township organization, and the several acts amendatory thereof into one act, and to amend the same.

An act to vacate a certain alley in the town of West Salem.

An act for the relief of the town of Jacksonville.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate and legalize the acts of the Fish Inspector of the city of Chicago, approved February 18th, 1857.

An act in relation to the Primary Land Fund of Saline county.

An act to repeal an act entitled an act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of Mercer and Rock Island, approved February 16th, 1859.

An act to regulate the practice of the Circuit Court in the 9th Judicial Circuit.

An act to amend chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes of 1845.

An act to authorize the city of Chicago to borrow money to pay the damages caused by the widening of a street of Van Buren street in said city, and to pay certain claims against said city.

An act to charter a Ferry across the Illinois River at the town of Chillicothe, Peoria county.

An act to incorporate the Equitable Fire Insurance Company.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Decatur Gas Light and Coke Company, approved February 14, 1857.

An act in relation to the city of Quincy.

An act to exempt certain property of the American Bible Society from taxation.

An act to establish a ferry across the Mississippi River at Rock Island City.

An act for township support of poor in Adams County.

An act to incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics' road from Perry, in Pike County, to the Illinois River, opposite Naples.

An act to incorporate the town of Effingham.

An act to incorporate the DuQuoin Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate a railroad from Jacksonville to Morgan county, to Alton in Madison county, approved Feb. 15, 1851, and also an act amendatory thereto.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Edgar County Agricultural Mechanical Association.

An act to establish the several trustees of schools therein named and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate the Merchants' Association of Chicago.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate Kaskaskia and Illinois Land Railroad Company, passed January 21, 1857.

An act concerning the Collinsville Plank Road Company.

An act to regulate the sale of the Quincy and Toledo Railroad, and to authorize the transfer of its franchises to the purchasers.

An act to incorporate the shawneetown and Illinois Bridge Company.

An act to incorporate the Cretz Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the German House Association of Chicago as, passed February 13, 1857.

An act to confirm to George Cattell and Calvin Sawyer the leases of certain lands in Tazewell.

An act to incorporate the Quincy Savings, Loan and Trust Company.

An act to extend the limits of Shelbyville and to authorize said town to issue the necessary bonds

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1861.

WASHINGTON, THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL TRIBUTE.

The arrangements for the celebration of Washington's Birth Day, in this city, seem to have been monopolized by the men who are willing while glorifying him, who was the fastest friend of human liberty, to condemn the Territories of the United States to perpetual slavery. We do not complain of the fact; but we protest that they ought not to desecrate the occasion by the manifestations of their treason to the popular cause, in which we know certain of them will indulge. That they may not succeed in maligning the character of the illustrious Father of his Country by making him responsible for the continuance, in this otherwise happy land, of the "sum or all villainies," we print below a few extracts from the correspondence, and a single paragraph from the last Will of Washington, by which his detestation of man-selling may be learned; and by which, if he were now at the head of the Government, we could predict his course in this crisis of Free Institutions. We hope that Judge Drummond whom the apologists for the extension of slavery have called to preside at the Wigwam, or Hon. Jo. Knox, who will make one of the speeches marked down in the programme, (neither of whom is willing that Liberty should crawl on her belly that Slavery may ride in a coach,) will read these extracts to the assembled multitude. The words are a perpetual crown to the glory of the patriot's memory:

In a letter to John F. Mercer, dated September 9th, 1786, General Washington says:

"I never mean, unless some particular circumstances should compel me to it, to possess another slave by purchase, it being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by which slavery, in this country, may be abolished by law."

In a letter to Robert Morris, dated Mount Vernon, April 12, 1786, he says:

"I can only say that there is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do, to see a plan adopted for the abolition of it. But there is only one proper and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished, and that is by legislative authority; and this, as far as my suffrage will go, shall never be wanting."

He says, in a letter to the Marquis de Lafayette, dated April 4th, 1783:

"The scheme, my dear Marquis, which you propose as a precedent, to encourage the emancipation of the black people in this country from the state of bondage in which they are held, is a striking evidence of the benevolence of your heart. I shall be happy to join you in so laudable a work; but will defer going into a detail of the business till I have the pleasure of seeing you."

In another letter to Lafayette, he says:

"The benevolence of your heart, my dear Marquis, is so conspicuous on all occasions, that I never wonder at any fresh proofs of it; but your late purchase of an estate in the Colony of Cayenne, with the view of emancipating the slaves on it, is a generous and noble proof of your humanity. Would to God a like spirit might diffuse itself generally into the minds of the people of this country!"

In a letter to Sir John Sinclair, he further said:

"There are in Pennsylvania laws for the gradual abolition of slavery, which neither Virginia nor Maryland have at present, but which nothing is more certain than that they must have, and at a period not remote."

From his last will and testament we make the following extract:

"Upon the decease of my wife, it is my will and desire that all the slaves which I hold in my own right shall receive their freedom. To emancipate them during her life would, though earnestly wished by me, be attended with such insurmountable difficulties on account of their intermixture by marriage with the dower negroes, as to excite the most painful sensations, if not absolutely criminate me from the latter, while both descriptions are in the occupancy of the same proprietor, it not being in my power, under the tenure by which the dower negroes are held, to manumit them."

PORK AND MOLASSES.

The following *morceau* appears in the New York *Herald* of the 19th inst:

The following dispatch speaks for itself:

HON. WM. KELLOGG, M. C.—By one of the largest and most respectable meetings ever held in Chicago, you and *Mr. Lincoln* have been triumphantly endorsed.

R. M. HOUGH, President of the meeting.

"Speaks for itself." We should think it did. Whether it speaks for Hon. Wm. Kellogg, M. C., is a thing to be ascertained from the resolutions said to have been adopted by the meeting. It was very generally remarked, after the pork-molasses resolutions were published, that the endorsement of the *Kellogg proposition* had been somehow dropped out. Instead thereof, we we find the following article of faith covering the subject of slavery in the Territories:

Resolved, That a prohibition of slavery north of 36° 30', *and allowing the people to do as they please with that institution south of that line*, both in the States and Territories, presents a settlement of the present agitation quite acceptable to us.

Now this is precisely the opposite of Mr. Kellogg's scheme for amending the Constitution, which declares that neither Congress *nor the Territorial Legislature* shall prohibit slavery south of 36 deg. 30 min. In what way, then, the—Hon. Wm. Kellogg, M. C., derives any satisfaction from his Chicago comforters, it defies common perception to see. In a subsequent resolution, it is true, they declared that they would "sustain him in any honorable "efforts he might make to sustain the happiness and prosperity of the American "people." Is this what you call backing your friends? Why, it is more vague than the grave-digger's definition of "crowner's quest law" in Hamlet. If the managers of the pork-and-molasses meeting had desired to endorse Mr. Kellogg's recent proposition to amend the Constitution, it would have been vastly easy to do so in direct terms. But it happens that a resolution of exactly this sort was introduced and read to the meeting, and then *unanimously voted down*. Mr. R. M. Hough, the signer of this dispatch, was the man who put the motion and declared that it was lost!

It is equally untrue that the resolutions in any way endorsed Mr. Lincoln. He was spared that infliction. His name was not mentioned either in the preamble or resolutions, and the Democratic orators who monopolized the speaking were equally expert in avoiding allusion to him. Mr. Kellogg's dispatch from the "President of the meeting" is wholly Pickwickian. It should be taken in its negative sense all the way through.

LIBERTY AND PROSPERITY FIRST.

"I am sure, however, that I at least bring a heart devoted to the Union. There is nothing which would ever bring me to consent willingly to the dissolution of that Union under which such blessed consequences have been produced for us all, and which, I trust, is to be the source of similar consequences for millions yet to come. Therefore, if the time should ever come when I can see that these objects are not to be attained but by the severing of the Union, I shall not scruple to say, in the presence of God, that I will lend no hand to the parricidal work, but will die first."—*Lincoln's reply to the Mayor of New York.*

We do most devoutly thank Heaven that the foremost man of the Republic—he by whom its affairs for the next four years are to be mainly controlled—has come to the conclusion of the [truth that there is in this world something of more importance than dry goods and the Union of the States: that Liberty, the object for which the Union was formed, is worthy of more care than the Union itself; and, that when Liberty and its attendant Prosperity cease to be enjoyed, the necessity for the preservation of the Union has passed away. These are vital truths which the people of the North ought long ago to have been told. Coming as they do now from the representative man of the nation, they will make a profound and healthful impression upon the public heart. They are timely, necessary and welcome; and we are thankful that they have been proclaimed!

In the contest between the propagandists of slavery and the friends of Freedom, the issue is not whether the signal shall be given on the free States, the Union may form the scaffolding of all parties since it was first threatened by the Nullies of '32, which would destroy it. Whatever disappointments, the falsehood of politicians, or the treachery of friends has been real or assumed elsewhere as to the Union? The people of the free States will be found in the ultimate trial of sanction everything for its preservation. They have more than once, in the face of the danger which seemed to menace it, put Justice, Humanity and Freedom behind them, that the danger might pass by. The Union has been so invariably first in matters of public concern and patriotic endeavor, that devotion to it has become akin to idolatry. Men have worshipped the symbol not the substance, forgetting that the Union is not Liberty, but the casket in which it is temporarily preserved.

While this has been going on in the North, the propagandists have pursued a far different course. To them the Union has been a restraint and a clog. The vast schemes of conquest and colonization, involving the Slave Trade and the consolidation of a new Empire which human survivorship, no qualification, either mental or moral, to organize him for the office. He is a professional politician and demagogue, and as will be the mere tool of Southern slaveholders. His antecedents are all bad, and his principal advisers and trusties are unprincipled men, such as Daniel Sickles and George B. Sanders, Besides, the South will demand of the free States things which they never will consent to grant." He then referred to the suit pending before the Supreme Court, since known as the Dred Scott case. He distinctly foreshadowed the decision of [illegible] in that action, and said, "on the strength of that decision, the South will claim that slave property is legalized in all the States and "protection in all the States" is now their property. Slave owners will demand the right of carrying slaves, not only into all the Territories, but also the right of transit, with human chattles, through all the States, together with the right to take them wherever they have occasion to travel, or sojourn temporarily, in any part of the country. This monstrous claim will be resisted, and then some of the slaveholding States will secede, and our glorious Union be broken up. You, gentlemen, I think James Buchanan will be the last President of these United States."

A LESSON LEARNED.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

The position now occupied by the Northern people and by the upper class of the white men of the South, is proof strong as holy writ, if that were needed, to show the narrowness of our sympathies from the domain of conjecture, rain and experiment. If, while we are strong, in the comparison, and capable of controlling our destinies, the North would like to coerce and subjugate us for attempting to maintain our just rights against the aggressions in the Union; and if at this stage of secession, with seven States out, the Border States still refuse to follow us, clinging to their troubles, and beseeching the North for some species of pretext or compromise for remaining—what, we ask, would have been our fate had we postponed action five or ten years! With the institution of slavery completely undermined, shaken and converted into a nuisance in the frontier States by the projection of agitation and harassments to which it would be subject—with a North pampered at our expense, and enormously increasing in population, resources, confidence and insolence, it is not hard to predict our bloody and ignominious fate. Delay in checking the assaults upon the South have brought us to where we are. We destroyed the conservative influences at the North, and with these the Union. It has brought the South to the verge at least of a war of independence. In this position we would have been a certain war of broken spirited men against hopeless odds, with servitude ruin and carnage staring them in the face. These facts should strengthen action.

PORT PICKENS—THE ARMISTICE.

[From the Vicksburgh Whig.]

We learned yesterday, from Gen. Clarke, that an armistice between the Federal Government and the State authorities at Pensacola, was concluded by the Hon. S. R. Mallory, late United States Senator, on the side of the State, and Capt. Samuel Barron of the United States Navy, on the part of the Federal power. The terms are, substantially, that Fort Pickens shall not be reinforced—no United States war vessels shall enter the harbor—the Brooklyn to be allowed to ride off the harbor—no attack to be made by the State authorities upon the fort. These are the terms in brief. No limit has been prescribed to the truce, and we presume it will be broken up by giving a reasonable notice before action. Gen. Clarke does not approve the terms. He is clearly of the opinion that the fort could have been easily taken, even if reinforcements were offered, but did not anticipate. Gen. Clarke was superior in rank to any officer in the service, when on the ground, the commander of the Florida forces, Chase, holding the rank of Colonel.

GENERAL SCOTT.

The Washington correspondent of the *Springfield Republican* pays the following deserved tribute to Gen. Scott:

In all the seceding States there is no one name so unpopular at the present moment as that of Gen. Scott. Not even Abe Lincoln, or Mr. Seward, is the object of so much criticism and abuse as Gen. Scott. He is hated by every secessionist in the country, and for one reason only—because he is for enforcing the laws and defending the property of the United States. The nation owes an immense debt of gratitude to Scott, for in the darkest days of the Republic, when President and Cabinet were in the hands of secession, he stood erect. When the entire Administration against him, he was firm. He did not fear to say plain and bold things to Mr. Buchanan. Said he, "Mr. Buchanan, Major Anderson has saved the country's honor, *and yours with it.*"

ETHAN SPIKE'S PLAN OF COMPROMISE.

Ethan Spike, the regular successor to Major Downing, has issued his plan of compromise, which he proposes to send to Washington by the hands of George Sanders, of the Boston Postoffice. The essential items of the plan are: "The removal of the Missouri line as far north as the St. Lawrence river, all south of that to be devoted to slavery; a declaration by the Republicans that they are sorry they elected Lincoln and are willing to be forgiven; the public burning of the Chicago platform, and such portions of the Bible as seem to conflict with slavery; the removal of Bunker Hill Monument to South Carolina; the immediate emigration of all free negroes in the Northern States; the perpetual banishment of Garrison, Phillips, Abby Folsom, Daniel Pratt, Mr. Bloomer, and Caleb Cushing, to Liberia; *If Stephen Vincent* to be amended so as to read E Pluribus Carolina; the Turkey Buzzard to be substituted for the American Eagle; Major Anderson to be hung; the stars to be obliterated from the National ensign and a bale of cotton to be substituted; Howell Cobb to be proclaimed President and Gov. Floyd Secretary of the Treasury; pap to two newspapers to be allowed in the Free States—the New York *Day Book* and the *Eastern Argus*—the New England pulpit to be controlled by Connecticut appointed by the secession fail; the old hats of Iverson, Jeff. Davis and Yancey, shall be set up in the market places of the more rebellious Northern cities, and every person refusing obeisance shall have his nose flattened, be painted black and sold into Slavery. If after this liberal offer our Southern friends shall refuse, we shall reserve the right of war, and from Slumgullion plains to Cape Horse's return is followed by no action, is here considered as part hoping for. Fighting will then be resorted to." Indorsed by the Post's Corner of the Mercury—dated, in which an Abolitionist said to me to-day.

THE POPULAR VOTE IN LOUISIANA AGAINST SECESSION.

The New Orleans *True Delta*, in response to a correspondent who requested to be informed of the aggregate popular vote cast at the recent election for delegates to the Convention, and whether the majority was for or against "cooperation," says:

The popular vote of the State in the last election, so far as we could learn, has not been published. At the meeting of the Convention, it will be recollected that the names of the delegates only who were elected were cast to the Secretary, and the popular vote by the different parishes to be [illegible] It was then [illegible] to make a classification. Whether or not such a course was adopted to subserve the interests of the separate State Rights candidates, we cannot say, though such is the general impression. In fact it is, and has been boasted of, on the stump, by outside blowers of the separate State Rights candidates, that the publication of the vote of the State was withheld until the election of secession was consummated. We speak by the card, which we felt the correspondent of the *Delta* entitled to the popular vote of the State, in the late election, was for cooperation by a majority of two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty. Hence in this city, in favor of cooperation, had gone to the polls by the majority of five hundred votes. Both of these parties have been counted by the Secretary of the Convention, and the result proclaimed. In the State of Louisiana we have not yet been able to ascertain the vote of Orleans parish, but we presume it will be found to be about the same, and in every respect as full as could be desired. In Manchester it was reported nine hence, or eighteen cents per pound, and in Liverpool the price in favor of Mr. J. Hays, seventeen cents per pound.

But, unfortunately, our Central American route—that which offered the most facilities for bulky an article; and in order to realize upon it with profit, it will be necessary to select plantations accessible to commerce, on the Atlantic side, and to the line of the railroad, and if such places shall be far from the large towns or more populous districts of country, they will be favorable to the negro labor, it is evident that the enterprise of producing this staple must be supported by adequate capital and by labor introduced from abroad, or attracted by the assurance of good and steady pay.

I think the moment has arrived [illegible] cotton cultivation in Central America, with free labor, and the matter were taken in hand here by a company with a sufficient capital to commence work on a proper basis, I am entirely certain that the result would be crowned with success. Central America is not a [illegible] country, and would have [illegible] I will instance the valley of the river Ulua and its tributaries, all navigable, as a region eminently fitted for cotton production, and no further from New York than New Orleans. Town, at a point called Mauricios, six-ty miles from the mouth of the river, accessible for steamers, is a tract of land (about 60,000 acres) of as fine cotton lands as exist in the world, and will make a free gift of two-thirds of it to any company that will undertake its development in a proper and serious manner. I will do more than willingly go much more into detail on the margins of Lake Yojoa, elevated 2,000 feet above the sea; and pre-eminently adapted for coffee and sugar, as well as cotton. Both points have a healthful, and unobjectionable position with the sea by water, and are thus accessible for machinery as well as emigrants. Besides these advantages, both points are salubrious; the temperature will be found always a variation to positively cold as we approach the mountains.

I think it is not alone as regards cotton that Honduras offers great attractions. The whole Atlantic declivity abounds in precious woods, the finest which will more than cover the cost of clearing the lands required for cultivation. On the lands which I have specially referred to, the supply of precious woods is very large, and [illegible] great number of rare or India rubber trees, which in themselves would furnish no inconsiderable source of revenue. These are interesting points, in considering the value of the country for cotton supply.

After the plantations of cotton are once established they require no care except twice a year, at the periods for gathering the crops. The remaining time would consequently be free for other operations, such as the cultivation of coffee, in general the indigenous cane called "[illegible]" attains a height of three yards; the Jamaica variety attains from ten to twelve feet, and [illegible] requires irrigation, nor do they require replanting more than once in from twelve to fourteen years. Various considerable rivers that penetrate the country offer facilities for the introduction of the requisite machinery connected with this cultivation.

As regards coffee, I hardly know what to say, beyond that there are thousands of places where it can be produced as well as Costa Rica, and the coffee of that country, it is well known, is second to no country in the world. Moreover, I can bear witness to the fact that it often produces as high as twenty to thirty pounds to the tree.

5. Cocoa is indigenous on the lands to which I have referred, and grows wild in the forests which cover the greater part of the plains of Ulua. Several small plantations have been started there, which at the end of three years have given as average return of $5 per tree, at the prices of cocoa in the country itself.

6. Tobacco equal in size and excellence with that of Cuba is also produced here. Its only inferiority results from want of care in cultivation. The difficulty could easily be remedied. Nevertheless, the tobacco of Santa Rosa, better known throughout Central America and parts of Mexico as that of "Copan," has a high reputation for excellence. Considerable quantities have been exported to Cuba, and there manufactured into genuine Havanas. A consignment made by myself to France, [illegible] arranged by the voyage, brought 156 francs the hundred pounds.

You have here a hurried resume of the available productions of this country. I could enter more largely into statistics, but my purpose is only to furnish hints for reflection, and to direct attention more particularly to the [illegible] suggestions thrown out by Mr. Squier. If, in view of present or future complications in the South, the government of the United States would encourage enterprise in the direction of Central America, whether in the way of emigration or by favorable commercial discriminations, I am sure the results would astonish the commercial and industrial public of this country.

In regard to the allegation that white men cannot labor in the regions I have indicated, I have only to say that I have myself established plantations of coffee and cocoa in the plain of Sula, which is less salubrious than most parts of the country, and that they are worked by emigrants from France, who labor as efficiently as in their own country, and with no greater inconvenience from climate or other causes.

The experience of the filibusters proves little as regards the salubrity of the country. They suffered greatly, it is true, from the obvious causes of exposure, harassment, exasperated provisions, and disappointment. Their disease were infinitely greater than any which the agriculturist would be called on to endure. And yet these filibusters, epidemics aside, got on as well as any equal number of men, under similar conditions, in any part of the world.

But admitting that it would not be prudent to commence operations with foreign aid, yet there need be no deficiency of labor. A single lady now, when the cutting of mahogany is [illegible] commands the Caribs and other laborers of the North Coast, and that entirely without work, and would not fail to [illegible] to any point where sure and good pay could be obtained.

Should the English company which has [illegible] the Honduras railway in hand, go on with that work, or should they [illegible] the plan of building a preliminary line, as I suggested they have under consideration, the facilities connected with cotton culture in Central America will [illegible] still greater importance. So that work, the country offers extended field for the employment of capital, intelligence and capitalists from the Northern States, and ample means of [illegible] to tropical staples from any portion of the globe.

Very truly,

LIONEL ALVARADO.

[illegible] Francis H., the [illegible] pears, is not an Adonis [illegible] new book about Cuba. [illegible] Said, [illegible] which is very [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CO.,

CURE Sick Headache.

CURE Nervous Headache.

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By the use of these pills the periodic recurrence of Sick Headache may be prevented, while those who are subject to nervous prostration from the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants will find in them a certain relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

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Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

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HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsement of

SPALDING'S

CEPHALIC PILLS

Will convince all who suffer from

HEADACHE

THAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MADDWILLER, Conn., Feb. 18, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,

DEAR SIR:—In all your Cephalic Pills and Cephalic Pills, I HAVE RECEIVED A VERY RELIEF and have found benefit.

MARY ANN STONE WIDOW.

HATFORD, Pa., Feb. 6th, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,

SIR:—If you wish to send me one or more boxes of your Cephalic Pills, I HAVE RECEIVED A VERY RELIEF and have found benefit.

JNO. R. SIMONS.

ROBERT C. SPALDING, ESQ., Sir:—Please send me TWENTY-five cents, for which I have enclosed in a letter, for which I have received no answer but one of your Cephalic Pills. I HAVE EVER TRIED.

Yours truly, J. F. WHITE.

Bells Corners, Westchester County, N. Y.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 12th, 1860.

MR. SPALDING, Sir:—I wish you to send me three bottles of your Cephalic Pills more particularly, I never got one of your boxes of the kind, and I have found benefit.

One of my customers, who is subject to a severe Headache, (usually lasting two days,) was cured by one application in one night. Respectfully yours,

REYNOLDSVILLE, Franklin County, Ohio, January 8th, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—Send me one dozen Red twenty-five cents, ($3,) which please find enclosed. I HAVE USED YOUR PILLS AND FIND THEM ALMOST INVALUABLE.

Truly yours, W. C. PILLS.

PINCKNEY, Mich., January 16th, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,

SIR:—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills. I HAVE RECEIVED A VERY RELIEF and have found benefit.

Please send by return mail, A. E. WHEELER,

Pittsfield, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

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[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.]

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DISCOUNT!! DISPATCH!!

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BELLE VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15th, 1861.

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Try it. Try it. Try it.

Chicago Tribune.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1861.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1861.

The market for Eastern Exchange to-day was very close. The banks kept their selling rate nominal at 6 ℘ cent. prem.—but they sold as little as possible. The buying rate at the most of the banks was 5¼ ℘ cent., and some sales were made on the street at 5½@6 ℘ cent. Currency is plenty, and discounts easy.

PREMIUM AND UNCURRENT FUNDS.—The following are the closing rates of F. Granger Adams, Esq., editor of the Chicago Bank Note List, No. 44, Clark street, for premium and uncurrent funds, etc.:

	Buying. Prem.	Selling. Prem.
Exchange on New York	5¾	6
N. Y. & N. Eng. solvent Bank Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ia., Ohio, Ky., and Indiana State	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey and Iowa Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	Par
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]

UNCURRENT MONEY.

	Buying.	Dis.
Discredited Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Va., N. C., Ala., Ga., & old Tenn.	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Banks of Tenn.	[illegible]	[illegible]

OHIO BANK RETURNS.—The leading items, contrasted with the November exhibit, compare as follows:

	Nov. 1860.	Feb. 1861.
Coin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exchange	1,759,594	1,[illegible]
Loans	12,140,505	10,[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	5,166,[illegible]	4,[illegible]

The banks, it is seen, have been pursuing a conservative course, and they are at present in a strong condition.—*Cin. Gazette, 20th.*

THE NEW ILLINOIS BANKING BILL.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* does not seem to have a high opinion of the Banking Bill which has recently passed our Legislature. It says:

It is a slight improvement upon the old law, but, upon the whole, it is a deceptive piece of legislation, and it is not likely to improve the character or enhance the value of the brood of banks now in existence in that State. The marks of the wild-cat bankers are observable all through the bill. Thus, where an efficient check was inserted, it was neutralized by the addition of a proviso.

EXCHANGE IN CINCINNATI.—There was a good demand for eastern exchange to-day, and the market was quite firm at quotations. Dealers were in some cases compelled to pay ¼ prem. in the afternoon for New York checks. The market for New Orleans sight is inactive, at par buying and ¼ prem. selling. Gold is in moderate request at ¼@½ prem. Time bills on New York are taken at equal to 10 ℘ cent. for prime names. Grocery houses buy choice names on New Orleans at 12 ℘ cent. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Sight	⅜@¼0 prem	½@[illegible] prem
Boston	⅜@⅜ prem	½@ prem
Philadelphia	⅜@⅜ prem	½@ prem
Baltimore	⅜@⅜ dis	½@ prem
New Orleans	par	⅜@ prem
American Gold	⅜@ prem	⅜@¾ prem

There is a good demand for western uncurrent money, at 6 ℘ cent. discount for Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin.—*Gazette, 20th.*

ST. LOUIS.—There was quite an improved state of business at the moneyed institutions to-day. Greater confidence in the stability of the Government is had since the result of yesterday's election. The demand for money is not great, however, as transactions in trade are mostly restricted to cash. Pretty large quantities of New Orleans Exchange have been sent here for investment in produce. Nothing but this or other sound cash will buy produce, which is an improvement over the old credit system. Yet the supply of Exchange is too small to admit of a further decline as yet at the banks, though the street rate is only about 5@5¼ prem. for bankable funds, the bank rate being 6 ℘ cent. Where this rate will not be paid, it is often sold at a fraction less. Illinois and Wisconsin currency still goes on a par with Missouri. Should the bonds of Missouri advance, as it is probable they will on receipt of news from this State's election, the Illinois discredited banks must also come up better.—*Mo. Democrat, 20th.*

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	533	10389	1286	650	256	761
C. & R. I. R. R.	23	350	8420			
I. C. R. R.			1200	173		573
C. B. & Q. R. R.	620	6778	8371			200
C. & N. W. R. R.	1073	6779	19	52		244
C. A. & St. L. L.	280	250	7097		150	
Total	2169	20000	20234	875	456	1760

	Seeds lbs.	Dr's'd Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cat'e No.	Hides lbs.	High-w'ns brls.
G. & C. U. R. R.	19630	340		16	2180	50
C. & R. I. R. R.		116	150	48	8080	292
I. C. R. R.	2760				2380	50
C. B. & Q. R. R.	3840	102	644	63	2[illegible]	150
C. & N. W. R. R.	1838	92			2[illegible]	
C. A. & St. L. R.		5	60	16	1405	
Total	29387	654	854	141	16706	542

The steamer *Kangaroo* and *Anglo Saxon*, with Liverpool dates to the 7th and 8th inst., were telegraphed this morning, reporting Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, during the past 24 hours, amount to 1,508. Under an increased supply the market for dressed Hogs was inactive, but prices ruled a shade lower—the range of sales being $5.70@6.10, closing dull. There was a limited shipping demand for Live Hogs, but the market was dull and inactive.

The Provision market remains quiet and there is no change to note, and but little was done worthy of report. Outside lots of newly packed Mess Pork can be bought at $16.00; but the orders here are chiefly for early-packed, and the holders are still asking 25@50c more than buyers offer. Lard is quiet, and we note sales of 100 tcs and 40 brls prime Leaf at 9⅞@9⅞c. Cut meats are dull and neglected.

There was but a limited demand for Flour to-day and the market was dull and unchanged easier. A lot of 1000 brls good spring extra was sold for delivery on the opening of navigation at $4.25 f. o. b., and about 200 brls were sold for present delivery at $4.25@4.30 for fair to good. Rye Flour was sold at $2.70, and the market is dull. The receipts of wheat amounted to 20,000 bushels, and the market under this supply was dull and ½@¾c lower—No. 1 selling at 79½c, and No. 2 at 75@75½c in store—closing quiet at the inside quotation. The Corn market was also dull and we note a decline of ¼@½c, with sales of Mixed at 27¼@27½c—principally the latter quotation. At the close there were numerous sellers at $27½c, but no buyers. Oats were dull, with sales at 18c delivered in bags. Rye continues heavy and neglected—No. 2 selling at 43½c in store, and No. 1 at 45c del. Barley was more active, but at previous prices. About 4000 bushels were sold at 33c for No. 2 in store, and 44@48c for good to prime on track. Timothy Seed was in active request, and the market advanced 5c, with liberal sales at $2.35@2.45. Clover Seed, however was dull and heavy, with light transactions at $4.25@4.45. Highwines are quiet at 14c. Alcohol steady at 31@33c per gal. Potatoes are in good demand for shipment to the South, and to-day we note heavy sales of prime Neshannocks at 37½c per brl in store, and Pinkeyes and Neshannocks at 18@19c per bushel. A lot of 10 tons inferior Broom Corn was sold to-day at $30 per ton, but good to choice is in demand at $50@75.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.—It was resolved on 'Change to-day that no meeting for business take place to-morrow, in honor of the birth-day of Washington.

CABINET OF WHEAT SAMPLES.—We had the pleasure to-day of inspecting about fifty samples of different kinds of spring and winter wheat, in the office of Mr. Stevens, chief inspector of grain for the Board of Trade. Each kind is in a separate bottle, which is labelled with the name of the wheat, where it was grown, and the name of the farmer. Besides this, however, Mr. Stevens has a book in which are entered the peculiarities in growth of each particular kind, the climate and soil best adapted for its culture, and the diseases to which it is subject.

The design in view in getting up this cabinet of samples is to introduce into the Northwest such kinds of seed as will prove best adapted to our climate and soil; and to further this end Mr. Stevens is about to make a tour through Wisconsin. He also desires that farmers in the West who have good samples of wheat will send him a small parcel, with a letter stating the number of bushels sown to the acre, the number of bushels reaped, and the kind of soil on which the grain was raised, with any peculiarities of growth, &c., that may be known. In this way farmers will be able to sell their choice wheat for seed, as Mr. Stevens will keep their address, and furnish those applying for seed every facility to examine his samples.

Seeds.

At Cincinnati, on the 20th, the *Price Current* reports:—Clover seed has been in but limited demand during the week, and prices are lower; the range may be called $4.25@4.40. The demand is but moderate, and the receipts large. Timothy is scarce and has advanced to $2.50@2.75. Flax in fair demand at $1.10.

At St. Louis on the 20th, 80 bags timothy seed were sold at $2.25.

At Philadelphia on the 19th the *Press* says:—Seeds—Prime clover seed is wanted, and sales are reported at $5 per bushel. [illegible] is good quality sold at $2.50@2.75.

At New York on the 19th, clover was quiet and unchanged at 7@7¾c. [illegible]

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—The receipts since yesterday have been 790 brls flour, 14,305 bu oats, 1,750 bu rye, and 1,800 bu shorts. No corn. The market continues quiet, but holders are not urging sales; sales at $5.00 for common brands western; $[illegible] for fancy; $[illegible] for extras; and $[illegible] ℘ brl for superior, including choice St. Louis brands. Southern flour is quiet; sales at $[illegible] for fancy; $[illegible] for extras; and $[illegible] for superior, including choice family brands. Corn is quiet; sales of Southern yellow at [illegible] for new yellow; [illegible] for old do, and [illegible] western mixed. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—The market is very dull this morning, very few transactions being reported. [illegible]

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Nothing doing in wheat. [illegible]

[illegible]

WHISKY.—Whisky is in moderate demand. Sales 60 brls at 18. Clover and timothy seed in fair demand at $4.25@4.50 for the former, and $2.[illegible]@2.50 for the latter.—*Express.*

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19—P. M.—Flour is unchanged and dull; the demand is local and limited at $5.30 for superfine. Mess pork remains dull and prices unsettled and nominal. Lard unchanged and steady at 10½c for prime in tierces. Bacon very dull and prices unsettled and nominal; accurate quotations cannot be given. Bulk meats dull and prices declining; shoulders 6½c and sides 8½c. Whisky is selling at 17@17½c for raw. Corn dull and prices lower; sales of 14,000 bags at 58c for mixed. [illegible] fair demand and the market firm at 6½@6¾c for fully fair to choice. Molasses is dull and 1c lower; closing at 29c for choice.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—Feb. 19.—To Liverpool 2,000 bbls flour at [illegible]; 300 boxes bacon at 37s 6d; 300 bales cotton at 5-16d@11-64d. To London 6,000 bbls flour at 4s 1½d; 10,000 bush wheat at 13d, in shippers' bags; 3,000 bush do at 12½d in bulk; Hops at ½d; 600 bbls pork; 200 boxes bacon; 500 bbls beef; 375 tcs and 500 bbls navy beef all on private terms. To Havre: 6,000 bush wheat at 23c in shippers' bags.

ST. LOUIS—Feb. 19.—Wheat firm for all grades, with light receipts. Sales 213 bags spring at 90c; 330 bags good club at 96c; 135 bags choice do at $1; 56 bbls choice red fall at $1.30, and 500 bags fall on private terms. Corn—Demand active again, and though small receipts the market advanced. Sales comprise 283 bags mixed and yellow, in second-hand bags, at 37@38c; 2,288 bags do do, in new gunnies, at 40c; 1,180 bags mixed and yellow at 41c; 510 bags choice mixed yellow and white, and 2,550 bags choice yellow at 41c; 1,025 bags mixed white at 41@42c; 4,800 bags choice white at 43@44c; 200 do do private; 130 bags choice and 1,000 bags extra St. Charles white at 45c. Oats—With continued light demand, the market remains firm, with sales to-day of 261 bags at 31c; 390 bags choice, part in new gunnies, at 32@32½c, and 360 bags choice black at 33c. Barley—200 bags spring sold on private terms; demand inactive. Flour—Sales to-day confined to 400 bags city super on private terms; 25 bbls do at $4.85; 100 bbls country single extra at $5.60, and 50 bbls country double extra at $6; city round lots held firmly above buyers' views. Whisky—32 bbls sold at 16c per gallon, the market being firm through small receipts.—*Republican.*

ST. LOUIS—Feb. 20.—Pork—The market was heavy and slow, buyers holding off for increased receipts and lower rates. Sales include 100 brls mess, repacked, private terms; 70 brls country mess, $17; 750 brls heavy do, in lots, $17.25; and city do offered at $17.50; 54 brls rumps, $11.50@12 ℘ brl. No receipts of bulk, and no inquiry for future delivery. Bacon—Limited demand and rates unchanged. Shoulders, 7½c; rib sides, 10c; long clear do, 10½c; short do do, 11c; plain hams, 9½c; sugar cured do, 10½c; canvased do, 11c, packed. Lard—Very dull; choice offered freely at 9½c; choice oil [illegible], 116 do strictly prime, 9⅞@10c; 23 kegs do, 10⅞c—all country lots.—*Republican.*

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

PORK PACKING IN THE INTERIOR.—Since our last, we have received the returns from fifty-four additional towns, which show an additional decrease of 57,000 head, making the total decrease, as far as heard from, 182,000. The indications are that the decrease in number will be pretty close up to 200,000, but that the increase in weight will more than make up for this. We do not expect to be able to lay the full report in detail before our readers for two weeks to come, as packing is not yet closed at some towns at the North.—*Cincinnati Price Current, 20th.*

BOSTON—Feb. 18.—Pork is steady but the demand is moderate. Sales of prime at $13.50@14.50; mess $17.50@18.50; clear $19@20.00 ℘ brl cash and 4 mos. Beef is in steady demand. Sales of eastern and western mess and extra mess at 9@12 ℘ brl, cash and 4 mos. Lard is in moderate demand. Sales in bbls at 10¼@11c; kegs 12@12½c ℘ lb, cash and 4 mos. Hams are selling at 10@11c ℘ lb, cash and 4 mos.—*Post.*

FLOUR IN PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—The flour market is rather more active to-day without any quotable change to note in prices, and about 2,500 brls have been taken for shipment at $5 for standard and good superfine, $5.25 for extra and $5.50 for extra family, mostly for the latter description, including 800 brls good city mills do at $6. The retailers and bakers are buying to a moderate extent at the above range of prices for superfine and extra, and $6.25@6.50 ℘ brl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye flour is steady at $3.50@3.62, and Pennsylvania corn meal at $2.87½ brl, without sales of either.—*Press.*

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—Flour is firm, with a fair demand at $4.50 for superfine. The foreign news is favorable for breadstuffs. Wheat firm and in good demand at $1.00 for red, and $1.05@1.08 for white. Ear corn is in moderate request at 30@32c; shelled dull and nominal at 33@35c.—*Gazette.*

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of the 20th says:

In the general market, we notice continued dullness and depression in provisions. Bacon declined to-day to 7@9c for shoulders and sides packed, and bulk meat to 6c, 8@8½c loose. Holders are not pressing, but buyers are also offish. Mess pork from $16.50 to $17, with not many buyers or sellers. Prime tierce lard we quote at 9½@9¾c. The indications are that the hog crop for the past season will foot up a deficiency in number of 200,000 head, and an increase in weight of equal to 322,000, making a net increase of equal to 122,000 head.

HOGS AT ALBANY—Feb. 19.—A good demand exists for the best lots of dressed hogs at $6.50. The reported sales are 145 head Michigan, at $6.50@6.60, dividing on 175 lbs; and 67 do state, dividing on 175 lbs, at $6.25@6.30.

Lewis Moore's report of hogs at Smith & Brown's, Greenbush, for the week ending, Feb. 16:

85 Canada, 261 lbs, at		$5.80
74 Iowa, 132 lbs, at		5.60
41 210 lbs, at		5.50
311 Still, 221 lbs, at		5.25
209 225 lbs, at		4.60

WHISKY IN CINCINNATI.—Whisky has been in large supply during the week, but the demand being good, prices advanced ½c; at the close this advance was lost, with sales at 13½c. There is a fair increase in the trade and manufacture of this article the present season, the imports being 25,000 brls greater than those of the previous season, from the 1st of last September to this date. The exports are 12,000 brls less than the previous year. This might be supposed to indicate a large increase in the stock, but this is not the case. The low price of whisky has increased the manufacture of alcohol, and we find an increase in the exports of that article of 13,000 brls, equal to 25,000 brls of whisky.—*Price Current, 20th.*

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1861.

FLOUR—Received, 2,169 brls. Market quiet and easier. Sales were:—100 brls "Lockport Hydraulic" good Spring extra for delivery at the opening of navigation at $4.25 f.o.b.; 250 brls "Beloit City do at $4.30; 200 brls "Home Mills" (round hoop) and 100 brls "Derwent" at $4.26 del; 100 brls "Smith Mills" at $4.30 on track; 50 brls "Mason's XXXX" White Winter extra at $6.00 del; 77 brls Rye Flour at $2.70 del.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—5,000 lbs Buckwheat Flour at $1.12½ per 100 lbs.

MILL STUFFS—10 tons Bran in bulk at $6.00 on track.

WHEAT—Received, 20,000 bu. Market dull and ½@¾c lower. Sales, 5,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 79½c in store; 19,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 75½c in store; 5,000 bu do at 75c in store; 800 bu Rejected Spring at 65c in store in a particular warehouse.

CORN—Received, 20,234 bu. Market ¼@½c lower. Sales were:—45,000 bu Mixed at 27¼c in store; 5,000 bu do at 27½c in store.

OATS—Received, 875 bu. Market dull. Sales were as follows:—500 do No. 1 in bags at 17½c on track; 300 bu do at 18c del.

RYE—Received, 456 bu. Market dull. Sales were as follows: 400 bu No 2 at 43½c in store; 40 bags No 1 at 45c del.

BARLEY—Received, 1760 bu. Market more active, but without any material change. Sales were: 3,000 bu No 2 at 33c in store; 400 bu prime by sample at 48c in bags on track; 219 bags No. 1 at 44c on track.

HIGHWINES—Received, 542 bbls. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales were: 140 bbls country wines at 14c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 31@33c ℘ gal.

SEEDS—Received, 29,387 lbs. Timothy in active demand and advanced 5c. Sales were: 300 bushels prime at $2.45; 75 bu do at $2.40; 85 bags good at $2.40; 23 bags do at $2.35; 90 bu do at $2.30; 29 bags common at $2.25. Clover Seed dull and neglected. Sales 11 bags choice at $4.45; 15 bags fair at $4.25.

POTATOES—In active request for shipment south. Sales 1400 bbls prime Neshannocks at 37½c ℘ bbl in store; 400 bushels Neshannocks at 19c del; 400 bu Pinkeyes at 18c on track.

MESS PORK—Dull and nominal at $16.00@16.25.

LARD—100 tcs prime Leaf at 9⅞c; 40 bbls do at 9⅞c.

TALLOW—5,000 lbs country at 8½c.

HIDES—Received, 16,706 lbs. Market quiet. Sales were: 25 Dry Flint at 13½c; 85 Hides, ¾@¾ dry, at 8@9c; 45 Green Salted at 6¼@6¾c; 40 Green frozen at 6c; 48 Grubby Hides at 4c.

BEANS—100 bushels prime White Beans at 75c.

DRIED FRUITS—1 ton choice pared Peaches at 13½c; 2 tons eastern Apples at 4½c.

BUTTER—Market dull. Sales, 93 pkgs fair at 10c. Dairy, 11@14c.

EGGS—Fresh quiet at 12@14c ℘ doz.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, $1.75@2 ℘ doz; Turkeys, 7½@8c ℘ lb.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 654. Market active and easier. Sales were:

8 Hogs, averaging 290 lbs, at			$6.00
6	"	268	6.00
12	"	238	5.80
85	"	240	5.87½
18	"	229	6.00
18	"	180	5.75
73 at $5.70@5.90, dividing on 200 lbs.			
18 at 5.75@6.00		200 lbs.	

MARKET BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—FLOUR—Not much doing while prices are generally without any important change, shippers holding back. Eastern and local trade buying only for their immediate wants, holders, however, are disposed to insist on full prices. Sales 8,000 brls at $5.20@5.25 for super state; $5.30@5.40 for extra state, the inside price for parcels at the railroad depot; $5.20@5.25 for super western; $5.30@5.50 for common to medium extra western; $5.50@5.70 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.80@7.00 for trade brands do; market closing quiet. Canadian flour firmer with fair demand; sales 600 brls at $5.30@6.75 for common to good extra. Rye flour in limited request at $3.30@4.10 for common to choice superfine. Corn meal dull and unchanged; sales 100 brls Brandywine at $3.40.

WHISKY—A shade firmer; sales 5 0 brls at 17¾c; small lots at 18c.

GRAIN—Wheat without important change. Large supply offering and holders disposed to realize, but not willing to submit to any material decline in order to do so. Sales 600 bu fair Chi spring at $1.20 del; 13,800 northwestern club at 1.21@1.23½ del; 13,700 Mil club at $1.23@1.25. The outside price for delivered, and the inside price for small parcels on the dock and at the railroad depot; 14,500 bu winter red western at $1.35@1.38, including very choice at the latter price in store; 11,300 bu white western at $1.40@1.50; 2,700 bu red state at $1.30. Rye quiet at 65@68c. Barley steady at 70@80c for the whole range. Sales 3,500 bu fair state at 74c delivered. Corn market heavy with only moderate business doing in export and home consumption. Sales 4,700 bu at 67@68c for old mixed western in store; 69c delivered; 66½c for inferior do delivered; 63½@65c for new do at the railroad depot; 71c for old sound yellow; 75@77c for new white western. Oats are in moderate request at 33½@36½c for western and Canada; 37@[illegible] for state.

HIDES—Dull.

PROVISIONS.—Pork dull and heavy. Mess lower. Prime do. Sales 200 brls at $17.25 for mess, and $12.75 for prime. Beef quiet; prices nominal and unchanged; sales 50 brls at $4.75@5.00 for prime; $[illegible] for mess; $[illegible] for repacked mess; $[illegible]@11 extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams quiet and firm at 13@[illegible]. Cut meats steady and unchanged. Sales 250 pkgs at 7@8½c for shoulders, 8@8½c for hams. [illegible] Dressed hogs firm at 6¾@7c for corn-fed; live quiet and steady at 5¾@6c. Bacon dull, and prices without important change. Lard opened firm, with fair demand, and closed at the improvement; sales 510 brls at 10@10¾c for prime western. Butter sells slowly at 10@[illegible] for Ohio, [illegible] for state. Cheese steady at 9@10½c for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—Sugar continues heavy with a moderate business doing. Sales 500 hhds Cuba at 4¾@5¼c; 450 brls Havana and 90 boxes Melado on p t, and by auction 138 hhds New Orleans at 5¾@6c, 90 days and 4 months. Molasses—Market for N O firm, but other descriptions dull and unchanged; sales 450 brls N O at [illegible]; and 65 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 21@23c, and by auction 180 brls N. O. at 30@34, 30 hhds Porto Rico at 29c, 10 do Cuba Muscovado at 17½c. [illegible]

[illegible] C & R I 72½; Reading 41½; Harlem preferred 36; Harlem [illegible]; N Y C 79¾; Pacific Mail 92½; M S [illegible]; C & N W 2d bonds 18; Erie 2d bds [illegible]; Erie 3d 101¾; Tenn 6s 78; Mo 6s 63¾; Va 6s 78¼; N C 6s 79¼; Treasury 12s 102¾; U S 5s of '74 coupons 88.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

PROGRESS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

His Passage Through New Jersey, &c.

ARRIVAL AT PHILADELPHIA.

Grand Reception.

NEWARK, Feb. 20.—Villainous posters were displayed to-day, calling on workmen to attend at the depot, on Lincoln's arrival, to demonstrate their differences with him.

NEWARK, Feb. 21.—Mr. Lincoln and suite arrived at the Morris & Essex Railroad depot in this city at 9½ o'clock, and were received by a committee of the Common Council, headed by the Mayor and a deputation of Republicans on horseback. On entering the depot Mayor Bigelow addressed Mr. Lincoln as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT ELECT: On behalf of the Common Council and my fellow citizens, I most cordially welcome you to our city and tender to you its hospitalities. I welcome you, sir, on behalf of the citizens of the Metropolis of this State inspired of population and wealth, who have ever been loyal to the Constitution, and maintained the integrity of the Union, and who entertain the ardent hope that your Administration will be governed by that wisdom and discretion which will be the means of transmitting the confederated States as a unit to your successors, and through them to the latest generation."

Mr. Lincoln, in a low tone, but with emphasis, replied as follows:

"MR. MAYOR: I thank you for this welcome to your city; and would say in response that my heart is sincerely devoted to the work you desire. I shall do all I can with my humble ability. I cannot succeed without the sustaining help of Divine Providence, and of this great, free and happy people. Without that, I cannot hope to succeed; with it, I cannot fail. I again return my thanks."

The President elect and committee were then escorted to carriages and driven to the Chestnut street depot, a distance of one mile, through Broad street, which was literally thronged with spectators, while every available space on the surrounding buildings was occupied. Patriotic manifestations were abundant.

The procession then formed in the face of a cold and almost blinding fall of snow, which, however, soon subsided, and was succeded by a genial sun and a bland, springlike atmosphere, emblematic, it is hoped, of the future administration.

As the train moved off, Mr. Lincoln bowed his acknowledgements to the crowd from the rear end of the car.

Notwithstanding the malicious posters spoken of yesterday, not a single manifestation of disrespect was heard at any time, but plenty of cheers were given for the President elect.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 21.—The special train arrived at 12 o'clock. There was an immense crowd at the depot. Mayor Mills extended a welcome and introduced Mr. Lincoln to the members of the city government. The party was taken in carriages to the State House under the escort of 100 horsemen of the City Blues of Patterson, and the German Rifles of Trenton. Having been introduced to the Speaker thereof, Mr. Lincoln spoke as follows:

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY:—I am very grateful to you for the honorable reception of which I have been the object. I cannot but remember the place that New Jersey holds in our early history. In the early revolutionary struggle few of the States among the old thirteen had more of the battle fields of the country within their limits than New Jersey. May I be pardoned if, upon this occasion, I mention that, away back in my childhood, the earliest days of my being able to read, I got hold of a small book, such an one as few of the younger members have ever seen—Weems' Life of Washington. I remember that in all accounts there given of the battle-field and struggles for the liberties of the country, none fixed themselves upon my imagination as the struggle here at Trenton. The crossing of the river, the contest with the Hessians, the great hardships endured at that time, all fixed themselves on my memory more than any single revolutionary event, and you all know, for you have been boys, how these early impressions last longer than any other. I recollect thinking then, boy even though I was, that there must have been something more than common that these men struggled for. I am exceedingly anxious that that thing which they then struggled for, that something even more than National independence, that something that held out a great promise to all the people of the world to all time to come—I am exceedingly anxious that this Union the Constitution and the liberties of the people shall be perpetuated in accordance with the original idea for which the struggle was made, and I shall be most happy, indeed, if I shall be an humble instrument in the hands of the Almighty and of this his almost chosen people, as a chosen instrument also in the hands of the Almighty for perpetuating the object of that great struggle. You give me this reception, as I understand, without distinction of party. I learn this body is composed of a majority of gentlemen who in the exercise of their best judgment in the choice of a chief magistrate, did not think I was the man. I understand, nevertheless, that they came forward here to greet me as the Constitutional President of the United States, as citizens of the United States to meet the man who for the time being is the representative man of the nation, united by a purpose to perpetuate the Union and liberties of the people. As such I accept this reception more gratefully than I could do did I believe it was tendered me as an individual.

The speech was followed by hearty applause. Mr. Lincoln was then conducted to the Assembly Chamber. The Speaker addressed him appropriately.

Mr. Lincoln replied:

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN:—I have just enjoyed the honor of a reception by the other branch of the Legislature. I return to you and them my thanks for the reception which the people of New Jersey have given me, through their chosen representatives. As for the time being, the representative of the majesty of the people of the United States, I appropriate to myself very little of the demonstrations of respect with which I have been greeted. I think little should be given to any man, but that it should be a manifestation of adherence to the Union and the Constitution. I understand myself to be received here by the representatives of the people of New Jersey, a majority of whom differ in opinion from those with whom I have acted. This manifestation is, therefore, to be regarded by me as expressing their devotion to the Union, the Constitution and the liberties of the people. You, Mr. Speaker, have well said this is a time when the gravest and wisest look with doubt and awe upon the aspect presented by our national affairs. Under these circumstances you will readily perceive I should not speak in detail of the course I shall deem it best to pursue. It is proper I should avail myself of all the information and all the time at my command, in order that when the time arrives in which I must speak officially I shall be able to take the ground which I shall deem the best and safest, and from which I shall have no occasion to swerve. I shall endeavor to take the ground I deem most just to the North, the South, the East and the West, and the whole country. I take it I hope in good temper, certainly with no malice towards any section. I shall do all that may be in my power to promote a peaceful settlement of all difficulties. The man does not live who is more devoted to peace than I am—[cheers]—none who would do more to restore it; but it may be necessary to put the foot down firmly. [Here the audience broke into cheers so loud and long that for some moments it was impossible to hear Mr. Lincoln's voice.] And if I do my duty and do right, you will sustain me, will you not? [Loud cheers and cries, "Yes! yes! we will!"] Received as I am by a Legislature the majority of whom do not agree with me in political sentiments, I trust I may have their assistance in piloting the ship of state through this voyage, surrounded by perils as it is; for if it should suffer from the attack now, there will be no pilot ever needed for another voyage. Gentlemen, I have already spoken longer than I intended, and I must beg leave to stop here.

The procession moved to the Trenton House where Mr. Lincoln spoke briefly to the crowd outside. A splendid collation was then given. The train left at half-past 2 for Philadelphia in charge of the Committee from that city. It is thought 20,000 persons were present.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21, 10.15 P. M.—The train with Mr. Lincoln and suite arrived at Kensington at 4 o'clock. They were escorted in carriages, Mr. Lincoln's barouche being conspicuous by the gay plumage of four white horses. The procession consisted of mounted police, a cavalcade of citizens of all descriptions of politics, and the Pennsylvania Dragoons, the Chairman of the Committee and President of the Council, Committees of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Legislatures, &c. They were hailed everywhere with patriotic emblems and manifestations from about 100,000 people along the line of march.

Mr. Lincoln, on his arrival at the Continental Hotel, was conducted to the balcony and introduced by the Mayor. The multitude below greeted his appearance with cheering. Both the Mayor's welcome and his reply were unheard, excepting by those in the immediate vicinity. Mr. Lincoln displayed great earnestness in delivering it, which caused the mass to reflect his patriotic views in deafening applause.

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA:—I appear before you to make no lengthy speech, but to thank you for this reception. The reception you have given me to-night, is not to me, the individual, but to the man who temporarily represents, or should represent, the majesty of the nation. [Cheers.] It is true, as your worthy Mayor has said, that there is anxiety amongst the people of the United States at this time. I deem it a happy circumstance that the dissatisfied portion of our fellow citizens do not point us to anything in which they are being injured or are about to be injured, for which reason I have felt all the while justified in concluding that the crisis, the panic, the anxiety of the country at this time, is artificial. If there be those who differ with me upon this subject, they have not pointed out the substantial difficulty that exists. I don't mean to say that an artificial panic may not do considerable harm—that it has done such, I do not deny.

[Here the dispatch breaks off, for what reason we know not.]

The President and Vice-President Elect in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Vice-President Hamlin and lady arrived at about 6 o'clock last night. Comparatively few persons were on hand to receive him. He entered the Astor House without difficulty, and was conducted to apartments provided for him.

After the arrival of the Vice-President, a dinner was given by Gil. C. Davidson. There were present among the invited guests, Wm. M. Evarts, Thurlow Weed, Dean Richmond, H. J. Raymond, Simeon Draper and a few others.

Mr. Lincoln visited the Opera by invitation, while the children were taken to Laura Keene's. Mr. Lincoln only remained till the close of the second act, then quietly left the theatre without any demonstration.

About half-past twelve a fine serenade was given to Lincoln and Hamlin at the Astor House by bands of Wide Awakes, and other Republican Clubs. Mr. Lincoln did not make his appearance, but Mr. Hamlin being called out, made a short speech.

Up to a late hour in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin and Mrs. Lincoln received their friends.

Accident at Wheaton.

WHEATON, Ill., Feb. 21.—A team belonging to Mr. Pollard of Warrenville, while at Winfield for a load of freight yesterday afternoon, took fright and ran away with Mr. Pollard, throwing him from the wagon, so that the wheels passed over his face breaking his lower jaw in two places and the upper jaw in a shocking manner. Dr. Hiatt was immediately called and although Mr. P. is far from out of danger, yet it is thought he will recover.

Important—Perhaps.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 21.—In the case of the State *ex rel* Rev. Stevens against Welsh, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Welsh was sentenced to five year's imprisonment in the State prison. The charge against Welsh, was forgery and conspiracy to extort money from Mr. S.

XXXVIth CONGRESS—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, February 21.

SENATE.—Mr. DOOLITTLE presented a petition from the citizens of Milwaukee, numerously signed, asking Congress to stand by the Constitution and laws, and make no compromise with traitors.

Mr. POWELL presented a petition of citizens Wisconsin, in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Messrs. DIXON and BIGLER presented numerous petitions for the Border State and Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. BRAGG presented the credentials of Mr. CLINGMAN, re-elected Senator from North Carolina.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the discontinuance of postal service in the seceding States, which was laid over yesterday.

Mr. HUNTER said if the States were in the Union we had do right to cut off their postal benefits. The postal laws had not been resisted, and we could not undertake under the Constitution to punish States in this way. He said the expression 'insurrection and rebellion' in the bill seemed to be but steps which would end in using force against the States.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that it was a measure of peace, not war. He said it was the duty of the government to acknowledge and face the changes of the day. What are the new ideas which we have to meet? The first is the idea that slavery is a blessing and a proper state of society in our republic. This idea was not admitted by the men who formed the Constitution, but was the idea of Calhoun. All said it was an evil, socially and politically.

Mr. CLINGMAN asked when Mr. Calhoun said slavery was a blessing.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said he said so on the floor of the Senate. He said it was the best and most stable basis of free institutions. This idea now reigns despotic in the Southern States and threatens to destroy everything unless it is admitted and recognized. The first demand was of the Democratic party, and because that party would not fully admit it, it was disrupted and destroyed. To-day, with arms in their hands, the South demand that we shall make a new Constitution and carry slavery into Territories where it never existed. He hoped this would be passed, as it was one of the means which would give peace to the Union.

Mr. HUNTER said that he was glad to hear that this was not a measure of coercion, but he thought it was not necessary to pass it, as the Postmaster General has all the power necessary.

Mr. POWELL spoke against the bill, and said that if it passed it would give the power of a despot to the head clerk of a department, and destroy the liberty of the people.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he thought Senators were drawing on their imaginations. The bill simply gave power to the Postmaster-General to suspend the operation of the laws and relieve him of any attempt to enforce the laws. It is most eminently a measure of peace. The secret is that gentlemen want to force us to acknowledge that secession is lawful. It seems to be the simple truth that gentlemen won't let us have a measure of peace without acknowledging the right of secession.

Mr. HUNTER opposed the bill as coercive.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said it was a measure of peace, not war.

Mr. DOUGLAS considered the bill a peace measure, and was gratified to see it come from the other side of the House. After some few remarks in response to those of Mr. Doolittle, Mr. Douglas said he believed there was a deliberate plot to break up the Union on the pretext of devotion to it, and there were as many disunion men North as South.

Further debate ensued, and Mr. GREEN proposed an amendment that the Postmaster General also suspend the mails where an organization exists for running off slaves.

No action was taken on the bill.

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up, after which executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. DAWES, from the select committee of five, to whom was referred the President's special message of the 8th of January, made a report as to the stationing of vessels of the navy in such a manner as to neglect the defense of the whole Atlantic coast during the prevalence of lawless violence. The number of ships lying in port dismantled and unfit for service is 28, and mounting in the aggregate 894 guns. None of them could be repaired and put under sail short of several weeks' time, and many of them would require for that purpose six months. No order has as yet been issued to put any of them in readiness.

The Committee discussed other subjects connected with the Navy, and propose a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy, in accepting without delay or inquiry the resignations of officers of the Navy who were in arms against the Government when tendering the same, and of those who sought to resign, that they might be relieved from the restraints imposed by their commission upon engaging in hostility to the constituted authorities of the nation, have committed a grave error, highly prejudicial to the discipline of the service, and injurious to the honor and efficiency of the Navy, for which he deserved the censure of the House.

Mr. BRANCH submitted a minority report.

JOHN COCHRANE also dissented from the views of the majority.

Mr. DAWES gave notice that he will ask a vote on the resolution Monday or Tuesday.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Stanton's Volunteer bill.

Mr. BOCOCK finished his speech, concluding by execrating and denouncing the bill.

Mr. HOWARD replied, characterizing Bocock's speech as clap trap, and his appeals here were made to influence the Virginia Convention in assisting to break up the Government.

The consideration of the bill was postponed until Monday.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-three was taken up.

Mr. BARRET condemned the Republican party, protested against secession, thought the seceded States should have remained and obtained their rights in the Union; said coercion would drive Missouri and the border States to resist it.

The Senate bill appropriating $3,400,000 for Oregon and Washington Indian War expenses was considered. The amount was reduced to less than $3,000,000 after debate, but with no action the House adjourned till Saturday.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—After rejecting several amendments offered, among them that of Mr. Lane, the Senate to-day passed the Tariff bill. AYES—Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Durkee, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Morrill, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—25. NOES—Bragg, Clingman, Douglas, Green, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Latham, Nicholson, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Sebastian—14.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning, a window awning at the War Department caught fire from the sparks from the chimney. On the messenger hoisting the window to suppress the flames, they were blown into the Secretary's room, scorching the papers on the table. The early discovery of the fire was fortunate, considering that the bill is not fire proof. The Secretary, who early enters upon his business, was present, and the first to give the alarm.

Capt. Meigs has returned from Florida, by the direction of Secretary Holt, to resume the charge of the Washington Aqueduct, leaving in charge of the fortifications at Tortugas, Maj. Arnold of the artillery. He represents that they are in a good condition to resist any attack from any quarter, and have by this time been reinforced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—In the Peace Conference to-day, Messrs. David Dudley Field and James C. Smith of New York, made strong speeches against compromise. An attempt will be made to force a vote. The result is doubtful. The Virginia delegation to-day gave notice that the next movement will be a convention of the Southern States: the adoption of the Constitution of the United States with guarantees, and an invitation to all sister States to join the Confederacy.

Advices from Richmond state that Stanton's Force Bill had created great excitement in the Virginia Convention. Thell members of Congress have changed their policy, and will allow Stanton's bill to pass, and throw the responsibility on its friends.

There is trouble in the French legation owing to contradictory advices sent to Paris. The Minister, M. Mercier, who is imbued with secession sentiments, having sent home reports conflicting with official advices, from consuls and other sources, explanations have been required. Baron Stoeckel, the Russian Minister, also sympathizes with secession.

Despatches from Europe announce the determination of the European powers to abide by the fixed policy of recognizing no new Government before its recognition by the government from which it has separated.

Police regulations for the inauguration are completed. A large number of police now attend the way trains between Washington and Baltimore, and Baltimore police are on duty on the Philadelphia road.

The Armstrong Court of Inquiry is dissolved. Armstrong will only be censured, particularly for not having turned over his troops to Lieut. Slemmer, at Fort Pickens.

Gen. Scott stated to-day he had intelligence from Charleston that Fort Sumter would be attacked to-day. It is said the intelligence came from Major Anderson himself. *Per Contra*—Government has information that an attack will not be made before the 4th of March.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day, sent to the House elaborate documents, in which he said he believed duties on imports will continue to be collected at ports of entry in South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Florida, and vessels entered and cleared in the usual manner, but collectors assume to perform duties under State authority only. About half the officers of customs in those States resigned, while others entered on the duties of the government of the States without considering it necessary to perform this official ceremony. The documents embrace correspondence relative to Customs, New Orleans Mint, &c.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 20.—A large number of resolutions on Federal Relations were offered in the Convention to-day. They generally express attachment to the Union and desire an equitable adjustment, but denounce coercion and declare a purpose to resist. Others declare the Union of the South the safety of the South, and each should speedily resume the powers delegated to the Government. The resolution was tabled for raising a Committee of Inquiry whether any movement of arms or men has been made by the General Government to any fort or arsenal bordering on Virginia, indicating preparations for attack or coercion. A resolution for a Convention of Border States at Wytheville, the last Thursday in March, was referred. A resolution calling on the Commissioners to the Peace Conference for information whether any settlement acceptable to Virginia is likely, was tabled.

Clemens in his speech denied the statement that he had franked incendiary matter to free negroes and others in Virginia, and pronounced the franks forgeries.

Crittenden will soon be invited to address the people here on national questions, by a large number of prominent men.

A resolution was offered in the Convention that any attempt at coercion of the seceded States be forcibly resisted by Virginia, and referred. A similar resolution was offered in the Senate and ordered to be printed.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THREE STEAMSHIPS.

The American Crisis in the British Parliament.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The steamer Kangaroo arrived this morning with Liverpool dates via Queenstown, of the 7th, one day later than the Fulton. Advices unimportant.

An amendment in the Commons, calling on the government for a Reform bill, was rejected.

The Paris *Moniteur* confirms the statement of the cession to France of Mertour and Roquebrune.

In the House of Lords, Earl Sefton moved an address in response to the speech. Lord Derby said the address needed no amendment. Notwithstanding sundry omissions in the speech, he regarded reference to the United States as the most important topic, and said every one reviewed with the deepest regret the events in that country, on which the manufacturing interests of England so greatly depend. He condemned the course of Sardinia in Italy, and expressed dissatisfaction with Napoleon's speech. Granville responded, deeply lamenting the disruption in America, but felt confident that the results to England would not be so serious, as the resources of India for cotton would be at once brought into play. He said foreign relations, particularly with France, were most satisfactory. The address was agreed to.

In Commons, Mr. White moved an amendment to the address, declaring it the duty of the Government to introduce reform measures. Disraeli thought that there was not much encouragement for the government to do this, and Lord John Russell said there was not sufficient popular feeling to carry a satisfactory measure. He was sick of introducing abortive bills. He defended the foreign policy of the Government and the course of Sardinia. Bright condemned the apathy of the Government relative to reform. The amendment was rejected, and the address voted. American affairs were deplored during the debate in the Commons.

A fire at Blenheim Palace, seat of the Duke of Marlborough, did damage to the amount of £10,000. Many valuable pictures were burned, but the palace was not much injured.

It is said the conference on Syria will assemble at Paris forthwith. The principle is agreed upon by all powers, including Turkey.

The Bourse was depressed by the Emperor's speech. Rentes 67f.

The siege of Gaeta continued, but there were rumors of negotiations for the surrender of the remainder of the garrison.

Arch Duke Rainor was appointed President of the Ministry, and Count Nadasdy President of the Council.

LONDON, 7th.—Negotiations on the Danish question are temporarily suspended. The impression is strong in favor of a pacific solution.

Paris advices state that the Catholic party in the French Chambers will propose an amendment to the Address, protesting against the revolutionary policy of France in Italy.

The London *Times'* article concerning Mr. Cobden is more circumstantially contradicted. So far from losing by investments in the Illinois Central Railroad, he is receiving a handsome income from them.

England has been invited by France to stop Garibaldi's career, but declines on the plea that the Neapolitans ought to be left to settle matters themselves.

A letter from Genoa states that while the elections were proceeding in one of the communes of the province of Messina, a party of Bourbonites entered the hall and butchered in cold blood the President of the Electoral College and his two sons.

PORTLAND, Feb. 21.—The steamship Nova Scotia, from Liverpool 7th, via Londonderry 8th, arrived this morning.

The *Times'* city article of Thursday says the English funds have improved by advances in the Paris Bourse, and closed firm. The discount market was active.

The position of the Bank of France continued to improve.

Political feeling has induced the Emperor of Russia to veto the exchange of gold for silver with the Bank of France.

Large remittances to India have been made for the purchase of cotton.

The London *Times* regards the action of the Prussian Chambers in favor of Italy as calculated to check the warlike inclinations of the German Courts.

Lord Russell's speech is regarded in France as warlike.

GAETA, Feb. 7th.—The besiegers have blown up three powder magazines and destroyed the side curtain of the citadel. The garrison asked an armistice of two days to bury their dead, which was granted. Cialdini had sent them the necessaries for the wounded.

The Turkish Sultan refuses his assent to the prolongation of the French occupation of Syria.

A commercial crisis is raging at Galatz.

The Montenegrins are ravaging the villages of Niclis, and killing men and women, and burning houses.

Indians in Kansas in want of Food.

ATCHISON, Feb. 20.—A deputation from the Potawatomies, consisting of three chiefs, came in yesterday and applied for relief for their tribe. After sitting a few moments in Gen. Pomeroy's office, Lassomboni, a venerable chief, arose and addressed the General as follows:

"We have heard that you are the great father of the whites to my starving people, and two of the tribe have died already, and many are in danger of starvation, if not immediately supplied. Our wives and children were crying about when we left. They said, if you come back empty we will starve. The annuities have been cut off. The traders will not send us food, for we have no money. Our horses and cattle are dying, and we have no seed. We left our home on Lake Michigan. My wigwam stood where now is the great city of Chicago. We were removed from Council Bluffs. Never in my life have I seen such suffering among my people. If you will help us we will live; if not we shall die."

Lassomboni is a fine looking Indian, and spoke fluently and with great emotion. Two hundred and fifty of his tribe are in the most destitute condition, which was corroborated by statements from that part of the country. Gen. Pomeroy loaded ten wagons for them with provisions, which will last them till Spring.

From Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, Feb. 21.—The Western stage passed here this afternoon at 4 o'clock, for Omaha, bringing the following:

DENVER CITY, Feb. 8.—There is a good deal of excitement about the newly discovered quartz mines near Platte canon, 22 miles from Denver. A number of rich leads are reported found, and prospects of $1.00 obtained to the pound of quartz.

The weather continued pleasant, and many persons are fast leaving for the Blue River country.

Destructive Fire at Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., 21.—Fitzhugh May's tobacco factory was destroyed this morning with its contents, including a large amount of manufactured tobacco which was ready for shipment. The loss was very large, with a partial insurance. The building originally cost $30,000, and was owned by a Mr. Warwick. It was the scene of the famous Clay dinner in 1838. The smaller factory adjoining, and occupied by Mason & Timberlake, was also destroyed.

From California.

FORT KEARNEY, Feb. 21.—The Pony Express, with California dates to the 6th inst., passed here at 5 A. M.

Messrs. Taafe, McHill & Co., H. Bonin & Co., and Thos. Brady, extensive dry goods dealers, had failed with large liabilities.

The Legislature was doing nothing.

It was reported that 800 or 900 men were enrolled in San Francisco as Knights of the Golden Circle, whose object is to establish a Pacific Republic.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
G. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses,
Belting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails,
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
[illegible]
and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel
[illegible]
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C.
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago Illinois.
Post Office address Box 371. oct29-ly

FOURTH YEAR!
D. B. COOKE & CO.'S CITY DIRECTORY!
THE CHICAGO CITY DIRECTORY,
For the Year 1861.
[illegible]
D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

Wants.

WANTED—By a good housekeeper (German), with good recommendations, a situation. Address "D. L." Letter Box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—A fine Black and Tan Dog, to pass with one of the best blooded dogs in the city. Address P. O. Box 3160. feb20

WANTED—Business, by a Commercial Agent, for some wholesale or manufacturing house. Has an extensive acquaintance in the West and Northwest, and is familiar with the Credit and Collection Lines. Any house requiring collections to make would do well to address C. C., Box 1932.

WANTED TO RENT—A Good Custom (water power) Flouring Mill, in good order, with from two to three run of stone, either in Illinois, Wisconsin or Michigan. Address, with full particulars, amount of rent, &c., P. O. Box 2816 Chicago.

WANTED.—Agents wanted to dispose of an article which commands a ready sale.
A Small Capital only Required.
Call at Room No. 29 Mattison House, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M.
DUPREE, KINNEY & CO.

WANTED—One or two good, comfortable HOUSES, pleasantly located, for which a reasonable rent will be paid. Possession wanted May 1st. S. R. HARMON, 58 Lake street.

WANTED—A Stock of DRUGS AND FIXTURES,
For which the advertiser will pay part cash, and balance in good Illinois Land contiguous to the Illinois Central Railroad, in a thickly settled country. Address Box 1532 Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A 15 to 25 Horse Power Engine and Boiler in exchange for 110 acres of Land, five to miles from Chicago, on the M. C. R. R. For particulars inquire of BAILIE & SEYMOUR, Commission Merchants, 156 South Water street, P. O. Drawer 6137.

WANTED.—An Ale Brewer of good character and ability to go to the country. Address, postage paid, Letter Box 737 P. O., or call at No. 5 Masonic Temple, Dearborn street, to M. A. HORSE, Attorney.

WANTED—Buffalo Mutual Insurance Co's Scrip, issue of 1860. HINCKLEY & HANDY, No. 4 Board of Trade Building.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.
This is no Catch-Penny Affair,
As those wishing employment will see for themselves, by calling on J. H. JOHNSON, No. 70 State street, Chicago. Agents wanted, as this is an article that everybody will buy, as there is no family that can do without them.
CALL AND SEE THE ARTICLE.
It needs but this to convince you that what we say is true. Persons in want of a means of getting a living will be glad to call, or address J. H. JOHNSON, P. O. Box 4233, Chicago, Ill.
R. B. LANDON, Agent.

TO LUMBERMEN.—A young man, experienced in the lumber business, and a Practical Book-Keeper, desires a situation to commence about the 15th of March or first of April. Good references given. Address "R." Post Office Drawer 6135, Chicago.

FINE STOCK.—The subscriber offers for sale the celebrated Morgan Stallion SHADRACH, out of Champion, and Draft Horse BLACK GOLIAH, out of Conster, imported from England in 1857. For terms, description, pedigree, &c. address JAMES B. BUTE, Canton, Ohio, or WRIGHT & CURRIER, 161 Michigan street, Chicago.

TO BREWERS AND MALSTERS.—The advertiser, a Practical Brewer of thirty years experience, is desirous of an engagement as a brewer or Malster. He is capable of taking the general management of a Brewery. Address "J. H.," care of P. O. Box 6093, Chicago, Ill.

To Rent.

TO RENT—House No. 246 North Wells street. Inquire at Room No. 2 Hillard's Block, corner of South Water and Clark streets, (upstairs.)

TO RENT—A Store and House, on West Lake street third house from Canal. Possession given at once. House three stories, containing ten rooms, exclusive of the store, well adapted for a boarding house and saloon. Location for business one of the best on the West Side.

ALSO—Two suit of Rooms in the house corner of Clinton and Carroll streets, (entrances entirely separate from other tenants.) Rooms very desirable for a small family and rent very low. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington street, Office No. 6, or address P. O. Box 4163.

TO RENT—A three-story English Basement Brick House, near Union Park, of easy access by Randolph or Madison street Cars. House very pleasantly located, and contains all the modern improvements. Use of Stable if desired. Possession given at once. Rent low to a good tenant.

ALSO—To be rented on the 1st of May, several very pleasant Houses near Union Park. For particulars address Box No. 4163 Chicago Post Office, or apply to J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington street, Office No. 6.

TO RENT.—The Five Story Marble Front Store, No. 16 Lake street, the only store to rent in the large wholesale blocks on Lake street between State street and the new Central Depot. Possession given any time between February and May. Inquire at No. 18 Lake street, of R. SAWYER.

TO RENT—Furnished House to be rented, in a pleasant and healthful location near Union Park, of easy access by either Randolph or Madison street cars. House three story brick, contains gas, bathroom, water closet, &c. Will be rented to a first rate tenant. Apply at 100 Washington street, Room No. 6, or address Post Office Box 4163.

Store and House,
To be rented, on West Lake street, third door from Canal. Possession given at once. Ten rooms in the House. Well adapted for a Boarding House and Saloon. Apply as above.

For Sale.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—A fifteen to twenty horse power Engine and Boiler in perfect running order. Apply to GREY, MARSHALL & CO., No. 123 Lake street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
FOR SALE,
The first Exhibition ever brought to this country, known as
Thiodon's World of Art,
OR, GRAND MECHANICAL AUTOMATICAL AND PICTORIAL DIORAMA OF ANIMATED NATURE,
Now exhibiting every evening at Kingsbury Hall. Reason for selling, Mr. Thiodon is retiring from business and returns to Europe next July. All letters addressed to A. THIODON, Kingsbury Hall, Chicago, Ill.

VESSEL FOR SALE.—A schooner, well found and in good repair, 268 tons register. Classes B 1. Terms liberal.
HINCKLEY & HANDY, No. 4 Board of Trade Buildings.

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES
LOTS AND LANDS
In Chicago and vicinity. Apply to
BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO., 121½ South Water street.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.
Owing to the ill health of the proprietor of one of the best Republican newspaper establishments in Western Illinois is offered for sale at a great bargain. For particulars call upon or address H. A. PORTER, at the Chicago Type Foundry.

Boarding.

BOARDERS WANTED—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board, and also a few day boarders, in a private house —116 Adams street, one door east of Clark street—within two blocks walk of the Post Office.

BOARDING—With pleasant front rooms, at 81 Adams street, between State and Clark streets.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms, with Board, can be obtained by a few select boarders, at a desirable house on Michigan avenue. The house and rooms are furnished with all the modern improvements, including gas, hot and cold water, &c. Address Post Office Box 3068.

BOARDING. — Pleasant Rooms with Board, can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue.

LIFE ON THE ROAD!
THE GREAT HIGHWAY TALE,
NIGHTSHADE;
OR,
The Masked Robber of Hounslow Heath.
— BY —
DR. J. H. ROBINSON.
IS NOW READY IN
THE NEW YORK MERCURY,
AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS.
NIGHTSHADE embraces all that is bewitching in elegant fiction. Ready at 10 o'clock MONDAY.

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE.
No. 138 Lake Street.
BARNUM BRO'S.,
Direct Importers of, and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
BERLIN WORSTEDS,
SHAKER YARN,
Baskets, Bird Cages,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &C,
The attention of Wholesale Dealers is respectfully solicited.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER,
138 ......LAKE STREET......138

GIFFARD'S PATENT
Self-Acting Water Injector,
FOR FEEDING BOILERS
Having been appointed the Manufacturer's sole Agents for this section for sale of above, we invite the attention of interested parties to its examination, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly.
[illegible]

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON.
[illegible]

Commission Merchants.

A. PEUGNET,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally.
OFFICE NO. 2 [illegible], N. E. cor. S. Water and Clark streets. P. O. Box [illegible].
REFERENCES—[illegible]
Liberal advances made on Consignments.

H. P. STANLEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
Fruits, Produce and Pressed Hay,
No. [illegible] South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box [illegible]. We solicit the Consignment of Goods that are of the best quality—it would be our choice to deal in no other class.

C. B. DUPEE, Wholesale
PROVISION DEALER,
Office 37 State Street. Packing House on South Clark Street, near Twelfth.
In store and on hand through the season,
BEEF, PORK, LARD, HAMS TRIPE, PIGS' FEET
SMOKED BEEF, &C.
C. B. D. would invite the attention of Grocers, Hotel Keepers and Provision Dealers generally, to his SUPERIOR SUGAR CURED HAMS AND BEEF, which has had preference over all other brands offered for sale in the Northwest for the past five years.
Ample Fire-Proof Warehouse Facilities for the storage of all kinds of Barrel Provisions, Flour, and Dressed Hogs.

LEEDOM & BARRINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
180 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.
HAMPTON LEEDOM. W. L. BARRINGTON.
REFERENCES—Marine Bank, Chicago, Ill.; Alvah Buckingham, (of the firm of Sturges & Buckingham,) Chicago, Ill; Farmers' and Millers' Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.; Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. S. Guthrie, Buffalo, N. Y.; King Brothers, Toledo, Ohio.

WATSON V. COE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock.
No. 36½ South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.
WATSON V. COE, WM. H. RICH, S. L. UNDERWOOD.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
180 ....SOUTH WATER STREET........ 180
Aiken's Buildings, Chicago.
Business confined strictly to Commission.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,
(Late of the firm Tucker, Randolph & Carter.)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill.
Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission Business. Advances made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

MELLEN & OLMSTED,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[Successors to Jesse Weller and Weller, Mudd & Mellen.]
176 South Water Street.
Advances made on Consignments to us and to our friends South and East.
REFER TO E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Betts, Mellen & Wyman, St. Louis; Putnam, Olmsted & Co., Burlington, Iowa.
J. O. MELLEN, late of Weller, Mudd & Mellen.
S. K. OLMSTED, late with Putnam, Olmsted & Co., Burlington, Iowa.

W. SCOTT STEWART,
Produce Commission Merchant,
NO. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SHERMAN & HALL,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
97 ....SOUTH WATER STREET........ 97
Liberal cash advances on Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions and Dried Fruits, for sale in this market or shipment East.

CASH ADVANCES.
WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,
Liverpool and London.
Liberal Cash Advances will be made on consignments to the above house of
BACON, LARD PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE
generally, by THOMAS NASH.

EDWARD SACKET,
Commission Merchant,
No. 200 South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill.
REFER TO Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co. Chicago; Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Jackson Handy, Esq., Cashier, New York; A. Whitney & Sons, Philadelphia; J. P. Folger & Co., New Orleans.

FORD & NORTON,
Storage and Commission Merchants,
Fire Proof Warehouse, on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
Liberal advances made on Consignments.
SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
119 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
JAMES L. BATES. ALFRED H. PITKIN.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of
GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,
No. 1, Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water streets, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments.
E. V. CHAMBERLAIN. N. W. SEYMOUR.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 156 South Water st, Pomeroy's Buildings. Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago.
JAS. B. BAILIE. S. SEYMOUR.
References—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Chicago, Ills.; General Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,
NO. 3 POMEROY'S BLOCK,
Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN
Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively.
23 and 25 ....LASALLE STREET........ 23 and 25
CHICAGO.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
152 South Water St., Chicago.

CULVER & COMPANY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 South Water Street.
E. D. CULVER. S. S. CULVER.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 25 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
REFER TO—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co.; Alonzo Richmond & Co., Buffalo; Jno. C. Haines, Chicago; J. H. Dyke & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo.

TURPIN, LAKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 182 1-2 South Water St., Chicago.
T. A. TURPIN. WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 1, Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago.

ALLEN HOWES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
135 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

S. HOLMES & SON,
Beef and Pork Packers,
AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
Office No. 12 River Street
PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO.
Dealers in
BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC.
Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs.
REFER TO Bankers and Business Men generally at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Chicago: Bank J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co. Chicago.

MURRY NELSON,
PRODUCE
Commission and Shipping Merchant,
NO. 221 SOUTH WATER STREET.
Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for cash commission.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 219 South Water Street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Peel, Bauer & Co., [illegible]; McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants.
Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Liberal advances made on consignments. Orders solicited. 115 South Water street, Chicago.
C. H. SPAFFORD. B. STEWART. [illegible]

ALLEN VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Pork, Beef, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruit, &c. [illegible] Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE. [illegible]

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. [illegible] South Water street, second door West of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Produce, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bill of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and to Geo. Steel & Co.
J. H. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. [illegible]
A. B. NEELY. E. B. LAWRENCE. W. T. [illegible]

CHARLES RANDOLPH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 Lombard Building,
Corner of Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on Consignments.

Miscellaneous.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Ship Chandlers,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES and CORDAGE,
205 & 207 South Water St., (Cor. Wells.)
Would call particular attention of the trade to our stock, and we at all times have on hand in the largest quantities offered in the West of
Manilla and Tarred Rope,
Ditching Ropes,
Bags, Bagging and Burlaps,
Canvass, Oakum,
Tar, Pitch, Chains,
And Tackle Blocks,
COAL TAR, ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING
BED CORDS,
CLOTHES LINES,
BROOM TWINES, all qualities,
WRAPPING TWINES,
In bundles or barrels,
BELL AND SASH CORDS,
NETS AND SEINES.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Having also a SAIL LOFT our facilities are unequalled in the manufacture of
TENTS, WAGON COVERS, AWNINGS AND TARPAULINS,
A large stock of which we have constantly on hand or make to order at the shortest notice.
G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. R. CARPENTER.
Send for our prices.

70 - - - - Lake Street - - - - 70
PAPER HANGINGS
For the Spring Trade
The subscriber is now opening a large and choice selection of
SATINS, GROUNDS,
White, Buff and Brown Blanks,
CURTAIN PAPERS,
PAPER SHADES, &c.,
From which great bargains are offered to the Trade.
WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, ETC.
E. G. L. FAXON,
(Post Office Box 2616.)
No. 70 Lake Street, Four doors from State St.

IMPORTANT.—Look in at 175 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago,
And see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc Paints, French and American Glass, Varnishes and Japans of all kinds, Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils, of best quality; Brushes, and all articles belonging to the trade.
TIMBS & WOOD & CO.

GUNNY BAGS.—100,000 Gunny Bags, Extra Heavy,
FOR SALE CHEAP,
At the Corn Exchange Bag Factory, 147 South Water street.
HART, AUSTIN & CO.

5,000 HIDES WANTED,
For which the highest market price will be paid. Office, 147 South Water street; Warehouse, 89 South Water street.
J. L. CHASE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
Orders for purchases will receive prompt attention.

CORN WANTED.—I will pay the highest market price for 40,000 Bushels Corn on the ear, delivered on the Railroad Track.
S. MARSH, northeast corner Rush street Bridge.
Calorie Dried Meal from New Corn, by the Barrel or Bag, at much reduced prices.
SYLVESTER MARSH.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS,
ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS.
Who own, plan and build good buildings. No building is such without
A GOOD ROOF.
I have the materials and am here to put it on and to make such a roof. It will cost less Tin or Galvanized Iron two or three times, and is a protection nearer to Fire Proof than any other material except Slate, and is a composition we all understand.
IRON—CORRUGATED IRON,
Saturated with hot mineral paint, that expels the moisture and unites with the iron, so that it will not oxidize, and if painted every five years will last a life-time.
INVESTIGATE IT.
KING & FREES, Cleveland, Ohio.
A. G. SEARLS, Agent, can be found at the City Hall, or by a note through the Post Office, Chicago.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.
JAMES McCAMMON,
Canal Street, bet. Madison and Washington Sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Wood Mouldings, Door Jambs and Architraves of any desired pattern, Circular Mouldings, and Stair Rails, Wood Turning in all its branches, Scroll-sawing and Cornice Brackets a variety of patterns; Octagon and Round Balusters and Newels on hand and made to order; Stair Railing and Brackets, Planing and Matching and Sawing done to order in the best manner at the shortest notice; Fence Pickets. Particular attention given to filling orders from the country for any and all of the above articles, and also Sash Doors and Blinds, Dressed Lumber. Filled with dispatch, and shipped at the lowest market price. Your attention is invited before purchasing elsewhere. My motto is:—"Good work and low prices win."
Agent for WM. B. HILL'S justly celebrated
GOVERNING VALVES,
For Steam Engines, warranted to regulate the motion of the engine perfectly under any and all circumstances. Send for Circulars.
Post Office Box 2518.

30,000 GUNNY BAGS just received and for sale by
J. S. SHARP & CO., 229 Water street.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, S. S. Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, A. D. 1861. Stephen Salisbury vs. Francis R. West. Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Francis R. West that two writs of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 29th day of January, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Stephen Salisbury, and against the estate of the said Francis R. West, for the sum of three hundred and eleven dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County to execute, which said writs have been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Francis R. West shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

W. KIMBALL, Clerk.

[illegible]

NOTICE OF SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage bearing date on the first day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on Pages 150 to 161 inclusive; and whereas the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg as Trustee in his place. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, I, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the second day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty one, at the Station House in the City of Sheboygan, [illegible] at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the purpose of securing the sum of thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty one cents [illegible], the amount of Bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding, with the interest thereon [illegible] described in said mortgage, to-wit:—All and singular the first division of the Railroad of said Company from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, rail ways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway or relating thereto or whether obtained under the rights, privileges of their charter or conveyed to them by deed and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway or relating thereto and also all the locomotive engines, tenders, cars, carriages and other rolling stock, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railway [illegible] acquired for the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company for appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, [illegible] or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures [illegible].

SAMUEL F. BENSON, Trustee.

December 18th, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, John T. Sherman, of the City of New York, heretofore mortgaged unto the undersigned, John A. Porter, of Newark, New Jersey, by mortgage dated April 28th, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, [illegible] the following described premises [illegible] to secure the payment of a certain draft for two thousand five hundred dollars, dated July 29th, A. D. 1857, and also of a note for nineteen hundred dollars, dated [illegible] of February, 1858, and also to secure the payment of semi-annual interest on the said draft and note at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the first day of April, A. D. 1857; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the whole of said principal sums, which are now past due and wholly unpaid, and I have therefore elected to declare the whole principal sums due and payable.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power contained in the said mortgage, I shall sell at public auction, at the Court House door, in the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook, on the thirtieth day of January A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to the highest bidder for cash, the said mortgaged premises, [illegible] County of Cook and State of Illinois, and all right and equity of redemption of the said John T. Sherman therein.

Dated Chicago, Dec. 29, A. D. 1860.

JOHN A. PORTER, Mortgagee.

FARWELL & SMITH, Attys.

The above sale is postponed until Thursday, the [illegible] day of March next, at the same hour and place above mentioned.

JAMES S. PORTER, Mortgagee.

FARWELL & SMITH, Attys.

Chicago, January 31st, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. William B. Ogden, Trustee of [illegible] vs. [illegible]

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1861, I, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, on [illegible] at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the following described real estate, situated in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, to wit:—Lots five (5) and six (6), in Block thirteen (13), in Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago. [illegible]

Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

Dated January 31st, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE.—Personal property belonging to the estate of William B. Price, deceased, consisting of the one-half part of the Steam Dredge and Outfit thereof, [illegible] will be sold at public vendue [illegible] on the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1861.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

Terms—Notes, one half at three months, and one half at six months, with interest, with approved security, will be taken in payment.

DAVID HOWER, [illegible] Adm'rs.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 4, 1861.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF
B. F. CARVER & CO.,
Marine Bank Building,
Corner Lake and LaSalle Streets. A general Banking Business transacted.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK
CARPENTER, [illegible] & CO.,
(Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.,)
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
[illegible]

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the Union.
[illegible]

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
Having removed to their new Banking House, CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, Will continue their business as
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
Exchange on all parts of Europe.
[illegible]

MARINE BANK,
CHICAGO MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Capital, $500,000.
HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier, and [illegible]
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
Collections made in [illegible] of the Union.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,
BANKERS,
CHICAGO .... ILLINOIS.
44 and 46 La Salle Street.
BANKING DEPARTMENT.
Deposits received. Current Accounts kept [illegible] in city or country, and the [illegible] granted to regular [illegible] interest on bal [illegible]
SAVING DEPARTMENT.
[illegible]
COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.
[illegible]
DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.
We buy and sell [illegible] of the United States [illegible] or Canada, and [illegible] Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c. [illegible]
STOCK DEPARTMENT.
We buy and sell on Commission [illegible]
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
Our business connections with Europe [illegible] VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE [illegible]
[illegible]
HOFFMANN & GELPCKE.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.
[illegible]

To Shippers.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO SHIPPERS.
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad
EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE
FOR TOLEDO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, ALBANY, NEW YORK, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND OTHER EASTERN CITIES.
Both in the United States and Canada.
An Express Freight Train will leave the Depot corner of Clark and Van Buren streets, [illegible] A. M. for the above places.
[illegible] by this Line can rely on having their [illegible] DESPATCH and is [illegible]
[illegible]
JNO. D. CAMPBELL,
Gen. Supt., Toledo.
CHAS. M. GRAY, [illegible]

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.
DR. CADWELL,
[illegible]
EYE AND EAR
[illegible]

LOUIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
[illegible]

THE ONLY PREPARATION
THAT HAS
STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS
And grows more and more popular
READ THE FOLLOWING
[illegible]
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
[illegible]

Groceries, &c.

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR,
Tobacco, Spices,
At low figures for cash buyers.
NORTON, HOBBS & CO. [illegible]

FISH.—2,000 Packages Mackerel,
Pickled Herring, Codfish and [illegible]
For sale by NORTON, HOBBS & CO.

SALT. SALT.—100 Tons
[illegible]

200 BBLS. [illegible]
No. 1 [illegible]
For sale by [illegible]

350 Hhds. N. O. Sugar, [illegible]

400 Bags RIO COFFEE, [illegible]

300 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUP, [illegible]

700 Hlf. Chests [illegible]

300 Hlf. Chests [illegible]

10 Bbls. Prime NO. 1 [illegible]

100 Bbls. Choice [illegible]

1000 Boxes [illegible]

2,500 [illegible]

LARGE OR SMALL [illegible]

PURE [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Publishers and Proprietors:
[illegible] CHARLES H. RAY,
[illegible] JOSEPH MEDILL,
ALFRED COWLES.
OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

[illegible]

Registered Letters, may be sent to at [illegible]

"[illegible] Tribune," Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago Tribune.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1861.

[illegible] AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

[illegible] honor to the [illegible] fearless and unbought [illegible] publicans of the [illegible] Vth District. In their [illegible] Congressional Convention at Peoria yes- [illegible] they declared that their principles [illegible] as good now as they were before [illegible] and they repudiated Mr. Kel- [illegible] proposed amendments to the Consti- [illegible] by a unanimous vote. We are grati- [illegible] that they did not request him to re- [illegible] for the two-fold reason, that such [illegible] would have excited many persons [illegible] him; and that the opportunity is [illegible] to him, either to return from [illegible] every wandering, or to resign his [illegible] a tribute to the ordinary instincts of [illegible] and self-respect. The district was [illegible] represented—[illegible] delegates being present.

[illegible] disposed of their unfaithful [illegible], the Convention proceeded to [illegible] Jackson [illegible] an resolution concerning [illegible] crisis, declaring that the laws [illegible] executed, the public property pro- [illegible] and the Union preserved *at whatever cost.*

HONEST OLD ABE!

[illegible] Lincoln said, in the shadow of Independence Hall, on Thursday: "*May [illegible] forget its cunning, and my [illegible] the roof of my mouth, if I [illegible] to those teachings.*" Noble [illegible] at the threshold where [illegible] of Independence was [illegible] Jefferson and signed by [illegible] best men America ever [illegible].

[illegible] is a fitting place to reprint Mr. Lin- [illegible] apostrophe to the Declaration, from [illegible] of his speeches in the campaign of [illegible]. Is there any man so deafened with [illegible], or so blind ed with molasses, that [illegible] is not stirred within him by these [illegible]:

"[illegible] Declaration of Independence was [illegible] by the representatives of American [illegible] from thirteen States of the Confeder- [illegible] twelve of which were slaveholding com- [illegible]. We need not discuss the way or [illegible] of their becoming slaveholding [illegible]. It is sufficient for our purposes [illegible] of them greatly deplored the evil and [illegible] they placed a provision in the Constitu- [illegible] which they supposed would gradually re- [illegible] the disease by cutting off its sources. [illegible] the abolition of the slave trade. So [illegible] was the conviction—the public deter- [illegible]—to abolish it, that the provision which I have referred to as [illegible] in the Constitution, declared [illegible] should not be abolished prior to [illegible] 1808. A constitutional provision [illegible] necessary to prevent the people, through [illegible] from putting a stop to the [illegible] immediately at the close of the [illegible]. Now, if slavery had been a good thing, [illegible] the Fathers of the Republic have taken [illegible] calculated to diminish its beneficent in- [illegible] among themselves, and snatch the [illegible] wholly from their posterity? These com- [illegible], by their representatives in old Inde- [illegible] Hall, said to the whole world "We [illegible] these truths to be self-evident: that all [illegible] are created equal; that they are endowed [illegible] their Creator with certain inalienable [illegible]; that among these are life, liberty and [illegible] pursuit of happiness." This was their ma- [illegible] interpretation of the economy of the Uni- [illegible]. This was their lofty, and wise, and [illegible] understanding of the justice of the [illegible] to His creatures. [Applause.] Yes, [illegible] to all His creatures, to the [illegible] great family of man. In their en- [illegible] belief, nothing stamped with the [illegible] image and likeness was sent into [illegible] world to be trodden on, and degraded, [illegible] imbruted by its fellows. They grasped [illegible] only the whole race of man then [illegible] but they reached forward and seized [illegible] the farthest posterity. They erected a [illegible] to guide their children and their child- [illegible] children, and the countless myriads who should [illegible] the earth in other ages. Wise states- [illegible] they were, they knew the tendency of [illegible] to breed tyrants, and so they estab- [illegible] these great self-evident truths, that [illegible] in the distant future some man, some [illegible], some interest should set up the doc- [illegible] that none but rich men, or none but [illegible] men, or none but Anglo Saxons, were [illegible] to life, liberty and the pursuit of hap- [illegible], their posterity might look up again to [illegible] Declaration of Independence, and take [illegible] to renew the battle which their fa- [illegible] began—so that truth, and justice, and [illegible], and all the humane and Christian vir- [illegible] might not be extinguished from the land; [illegible] no man hereafter would dare to limit [illegible] circumscribe the great principles on which [illegible] temple of liberty was being built. [Loud [illegible]]

"Now, my countrymen, if you have been [illegible] doctrines conflicting with the great [illegible] marks of the Declaration of Indepen- [illegible]; if you have listened to suggestions [illegible] would take away from its grandeur, [illegible] mutilate the symmetry of its proportions; [illegible] you have been inclined to believe that all [illegible] are not created equal in those inalienable [illegible] enumerated by our chart of liberty, let [illegible] entreat you to come back. Return to the [illegible] whose waters spring close by the [illegible] of the Revolution. Think nothing of [illegible] take no thought for the political fate of [illegible] whomsoever—but come back to the [illegible] that are in the Declaration of Indepen- [illegible]. You may do anything with me you [illegible], if you will but heed these sacred [illegible] principles. You may not only defeat me for [illegible] Senate, but you may take me and put me [illegible] death. While pretending no indifference [illegible] earthly honors, I *do claim* to be actuated in [illegible] contest by something higher than an anx- [illegible] for office. I charge you to drop every [illegible] and insignificant thought for any man's [illegible]. I am nothing. Judge Douglas is [illegible]. *But do not destroy that immortal em- [illegible] of Humanity—the Declaration of American Independence.*"

Old Soldiers for the Union—A Democratic Failure.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22, 1861.

The Old Soldiers' Convention to-day passed [illegible] Union resolutions, the substance of [illegible] is: That they will support Mr. Lincoln [illegible] the discharge of his duty as they would any [illegible] President; opposition to traitors in all [illegible]; will sustain the Constitution as it [illegible] enforce the laws; and will throw them- [illegible] into the front rank to do it.

The Democratic Bogus Union Convention [illegible] a feeble effort. Free speech was ruled [illegible]—the platform, the Crittenden propositions [illegible] anything else which will please the South [illegible] dissolution of the Union rather than en- [illegible] the laws.

NORTHWEST.

Important from New Mexico.

A letter in the St. Louis *Democrat* says that [illegible] bill for the repeal of the slave code of New [illegible] Mexico was introduced in the Territorial [illegible] Legislature on the 11th of January and carried [illegible] a second reading by a handsome majority. [illegible] attempt to put things in train for admis- [illegible] into the Union was on foot, but it seemed [illegible] be the work of aspiring demagogues—finding [illegible] little favor with the people. By the returns [illegible] made by the assistant marshals, the entire [illegible] population of New Mexico is 90,078, including [illegible] the Pueblo Indians, who number 10,510. The [illegible] value of the real estate is given at $6,468,373, [illegible] and the personal property at $11,636,276—mak- [illegible] a total of $18,104,649, exclusive of the pos- [illegible] sessions of the Pueblo Indians, which amounts [illegible] to the sum of $1,502,580. A vote of censure [illegible] has been passed against Col. Fontleroy, and [illegible] memorializing the Secretary of War for his [illegible] immediate removal. And a new resolution [illegible] was to be introduced on the 17th, requesting [illegible] the Secretary of War to change the name of [illegible] Fort Fontleroy to anything else. A vote of [illegible] censure and a recommendation for removal [illegible] was also pending over Judge Blackwood.

The Secessionists among the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from the Indian Territory under date [illegible] Feb. 9th, says:

The other day, the self constituted junta of the Choctaw Nation, consisting of white adventurers from the land of King Cotton, and a few wealthy half-breeds, met in convention at their capital, Doakerville, for the purpose, I believe, of concocting some scheme whereby they can sectionalize their country, open it to promiscuous immigration, and annex it to Texas. They have been prompted to this mode of action by certain fears that in the event of a dissolution of the Union, the Federal Government, backed by the powerful North, will claim the right to retain all the Territories, in spite of the secession and desires of the rebel States. I have not yet ascertained the results of their deliberations. I feel warranted, however, in saying that the majority of genuine and unadulterated Choctaws and Chickasaws are opposed to all schemes of said junta. The real Indians are also opposed to the institution of slavery. But on this subject, as well as all others, a small but very active minority controls the sentiment and action of both nations. The slavery propagandists know the aversion of these Indians to their darling institution; hence their anxiety for Congressional intervention for the protection and fostering of the slavery spirit.